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Money Market

Soundness Of Trade London's Reactions Conditions Here

BY OUR FINANCIAL EDITOR

With all necessary allowance for the irregularities of trade and the seasonal upturns and downturns in different sections of the commerce of Shanghai, the week's reviews by the various banks here all reflect confidence in the essential soundness of trade conditions and a rather confident belief that a normal measure of business prosperity will continue this year. So far as these reviews and other evidence indicates there is no prospect of a sudden boom in trade This possible results of the British political change in the way of British policy toward the reparations difficulty and the Ruhr occupation are considered of great interest, but with the new government just come into power in England it is too early to expect an indication. The money community of London possibly look upon the new cabinet of Mr. Ramsay Macdonald with less misgivings. Although less impressed by the outcome of the week, it must be admitted that they are still depressed, and this is clearly indicated in the London-New York cross rate, which even after the announcement of the new cabinet went down two points. It would seem there is not much confidence in the Labor government.

Probably the London money market will show some reaction to the unwelcome result. The heavy buying of American securities by English capitalists represents a general feeling that America is a safer bank than any country in Europe. Of course, the advent of the Labor ministry in London has greatly increased the present movement of funds from United Kingdom to America. It would be interesting to watch what ultimate effect this new government in England will have on business. Little effect on American business, immediate or prospective, as most observers seem to view the matter, has resulted from the changes in the European and English situation, which from other points of view have been accounted so important.

MONEY MARKET HERE

Coming to the Shanghai money market, conditions have been extremely easy during the past few weeks. The Chinese banks are once again flushed with cash, the settlement at the approach of the Chinese New Year having had little or no effect upon their funds. This is, no doubt, due to the fact that during the year trade has been extremely slack and thus there are large outstanding contracts to settle. While the Chinese banks have too much money at their disposal, the Japanese banks appear to be hard up, and during the past few days have been in the market for short-term loans. Some four million taels were borrowed from the Chinese modern banks at rates of interest ranging from 10 to 11 per cent per annum. A peculiar thing is that the native banks refused to make any advances, apparently being under the delusion that the earthquake has affected seriously the Japanese banks. This profitable employment of funds that would otherwise have laid idle in their vaults is an encouraging feature of Chinese banking enterprise this last year.

The large demand by the Japanese banks for accommodation is interpreted as the result of heavy borrowings by Japanese cotton spinning companies to make provision for large quantities of cotton that have been purchased. While the Chinese cotton mills have been losing during the slack period that has overtaken the local cotton yarn market, the Japanese mills, on the other hand, have done very well, principally because their plants are more efficiently run and because the Japanese mills were far-sighted and bought very largely of the raw material at the opening of the season.

NATIVE INTEREST

Native interest is down to two cents per mille per day, a sufficient proof that the bogey of the Chinese New Year settlement has disappeared and has ceased to frighten the Shanghai money market. Conditions, in other words, have returned to normal.

The Hangchow and Nanking mints are still not minting to capacity. The absorption of silver dollars by the interior markets has received a check, and the inflow is greater than the outflow at the present time. There has been a substantial increase in

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Weather

Cloudy but fine and airy cold weather. The maximum temperature yesterday was 34.9 and the minimum 23.5, figures for the corresponding day last year being 37.8 and 23.2.

The Mail Box

MAILS for U. S. and Europe, Pres. McKinley, Feb. 1.

FROM U. S. and Europe, Str. Pres. Harrison, tomorrow.

FOR Europe via Suez, Str. Mentor, Jan. 31.

FROM Europe via Suez, Str. Karmala, Jan. 30.

SOVIET HELP TO PLOTTERS IN INDIA IS DISCOVERED

Money And Arms Were Furnished To Rebels

SWARAJISTS WIN

Government Fails To Check Opposition In Legislature

(Reuter's Service)

Calcutta, Jan. 25.—In spite of government opposition, the Bengal Legislature today carried by 76 votes to 45 a Swarajist resolution urging the release of seventeen men detained without trial.

Sir H. L. Stephenson said that the existence of a revolution conspiracy proved that ordinary law was unavailing. The government were aware that revolutionaries had established centers in various parts of the province in the guise of philanthropic organisations and some of the leaders of the movement were in touch with the agents of the Third Moscow Internationale, who supplied money and arms. The revolutionaries possessed weapons and ammunition which could not be procured in India. The existence of a definite plot to assassinate police officers was discovered last year and the government considered action imperative.

A crowded meeting of Indians this evening passed a resolution condemning the murder of Mr. Day, who was shot dead in the street by a Bengalee on January 12 in mistake for the Commissioner of Police.

(Reuter's Service)

Delhi, Jan. 25.—Mr. Patel, a Swarajist, has given notice of a series of resolutions in the Legislative Assembly, urging on the Government a boycott of British Empire goods and the imposition of an extra fifteen percent tariff on Empire goods as a protest against the treatment of Indians overseas.

37 DEAD IN MINE BLAST; 30 TRAPPED

(Reuter's American Service)

West Frankfort, Ill., Jan. 26.—Thirty-seven persons were killed in a coalmine explosion here today. Thirty others are entrapped in the burning mine.

Americans In Japanese Leased Territory Under U.S. Jurisdiction Court Rules

Extraterritoriality Prevails In Darien Says Commissioner Lurton In Holding Ship Captain For Trial On Assault Charge

After making a comprehensive and detailed analysis of the treaties existing between China and the United States dealing with extraterritoriality United States Commissioner Nelson E. Lurton yesterday handed down a ruling holding that American citizens in the Liaotung peninsula, leased by China to Japan for 99 years, are under the jurisdiction of the United States Court for China.

In making the ruling Commissioner Lurton held that Japan recognised the sovereign power of China in the Liaotung peninsula and that, therefore, since China had granted the United States extraterritorial rights all over China American citizens were responsible to the American authorities only for their actions in that territory.

The ruling was made in the case in which Captain Arthur W. Smith, master of the s.s. Patrick Henry, was charged with assault before Commissioner Lurton. Captain Smith was alleged to have gone ashore at Darien, which is in the leased territory, on October 6, to have gotten drunk in a Japanese saloon, and to have assaulted Robert Watson, Paul C. Naill, J. Rooney, B. Devaney, and Francis Flanagan, all members of the crew. Naill and Watson were alleged to have been struck on the heads with a beer bottle, and received bad gashes.

The men complained to Acting Consul Taylor at Darien and were instructed to make their complaint with United States District Attorney Leonard G. Husar. Upon their arrival here the men swore out warrants and Mr. Husar prosecuted them before Commissioner Lurton. No decision was given at the time because Fessenden and Holcomb, appearing for Captain Smith, contended that inasmuch as the alleged assault had occured in Darien, which they claimed, was under the sovereign power of Japan, the United States authorities had no jurisdiction in the case.

In the ruling handed down yesterday Commissioner Lurton finds that the court has jurisdiction and that a prima facie case has been made out and holds Captain Smith for trial on the charges before Judge Charles S. Lobingier.

The case sets a precedent in such matters as it has never been passed on by a court before and Judge Lobingier's decision will be watched with keen interest, particularly by American, Chinese and Japanese officialdom.

FULL RULING

Commissioner Lurton's complete ruling on the question was as follows:

"The defendant in this cause questions the jurisdiction of the United States Court for China to act on the ground that the crime herein charged was committed in the City of Dairen, which is situated in that portion of China known as the Liaotung Peninsula and known as the Leased Territory, claiming it to be under the Sovereign Power of Japan.

"In determining the questions herein involved, it is deemed necessary to construe the various treaties entered into by the United States with China, as they are the governing law.

"In the year 1844, the United States entered into a treaty with China which gave to the former certain extraterritorial rights with in the territory of the latter. In article No. 21 of said treaty, the United States was given jurisdiction to try and punish its citizens who were charged with the commission of a crime within the territorial limits of China, and it reads as follows:

"Subjects of China who may be guilty of any criminal acts towards any citizens of the United States, shall be arrested and punished by the Chinese authorities according to the laws of China, and citizens of the United

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LEDOUX RELEASED ON G. $100 BAIL ON ASSAULT CHARGE

Hearing Adjourned Pending Recovery Of Wounded Man

Joseph Ledoux, who gave himself up to United States Marshal Thurston R. Porter when he heard that he was wanted to answer charges of having assaulted a Russian detective employed by the French police incident to the shooting of William H. Shaw by the detective, appeared before U. S. Commissioner Nelson E. Lurton yesterday. After evidence of arrest was taken the case was remanded for two weeks pending Shaw's recovery and release from hospital.

Commissioner Lurton released Ledoux on G. $100 bail over the protests of the prosecution that he be held for a higher amount. The prosecution declared that it was a serious charge and cited the fact that Charles Lowry, who appeared in the British police court on a similar charge, was held in two surities of $500 each. Commissioner Lurton, however, pointed out that Ledoux was charged with common assault, which is a misdemeanor, not a felony, and set the bail at $100.

Mr. Paul Myron Linebarger appeared to watch the case on behalf of M. Wilden, the French Consul-General.

Tokio Has Gala Day As Prince Regent Is Wed

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Tokio, Jan. 26.—One hundred and one guns fired from a battery in the center of the city at 10:15 this morning announced the conclusion of the main ceremony of the marriage of the Prince Regent and Princess Nagako Kuni which took place within the Imperial Chiyoda Palace. The salute was taken up warships lying in Shinagawa Bay, Yokohama and other ports of the Empire.

The capital city was awakened by aerial bombs soon after which hundreds of thousands of people filled every available point along the lines and marched in procession to and from the Palace. The entire route was lined with soldiery and police but at no place was there any evidence of disorder.

The Regent left his Palace at nine and proceeded to Chiyoda Palace, receiving "Banzais" and every evidence of deep respect. He reached the Palace very shortly before the Princess, who was accompanied by Viscount Iriye and a large number of attendants. Before their arrival the Imperial Family with the exception of the Emperor and Empress, the former being ill at Numazu, gathered at the Palace and also some seven hundred Court officials and notable personages. The ceremony took place at the outer and inner ancestrial shrines where Prince Kujo, the Acting Master of Rites, read the Shinto Scripture. The Prince and Princess paid homage and the ceremony closed with the passing of the sacred wine cup by Prince Kujo first to the Prince and then to the Princess.

On leaving the Palace the Imperial couple occupied the same State carriage followed by a long line of motorcars in which were Baron Makino, Viscount Chinda and Court officials and wended its way in procession in brilliant sunshine through masses of cheering crowds to the Akasaka Palace where in the afternoon a reception was given to officials. This was followed by a banquet the last act of which was the exchange of the wine cup between the bride and the groom.

The amnesty includes thousands of prisoners. Even the most desperate criminals are getting reduction of their terms.

Japanese residents of Shanghai joined in the observance of the wedding of the Prince Regent to the Princess Nagako Kuni yesterday by gathering at the Japanese Public School on North Szechuen Road for a celebration arranged under the auspices of the Japanese Residents' Corporation of Shanghai.

Following a short opening address delivered by Mr. R. Sasada, secretary of the Japanese Residents' Corporation, speeches were delivered by Mr. T. Kikuchi, chairman of the executive committee of the corporation and Mr. S. Yada, consul-general for Japan here.

SUN ORDERS MOURNING FOR SOVIET CHIEF

(Eastern News Agency)

Canton, Jan. 25.—Upon receipt of the news of the death of M. Lenin, Dr. Sun Yat-sen today issued orders, asking the citizens of Canton to fly all flags at half-mast for a period of three days in order to express condolence for the death of M. Lenin.

HENRY QUELCH IS FINED FOR HITTING COOLIE

Parking Of Miss Barchet's Ricsha Causes Rumpus

Mr. Henry Quelch of Garner, Quelch and Company, was fined $5 by Magistrate King in the British Police Court yesterday for taking the law into his own hands and forcibly ejecting a ricsha coolie from the hallway of 73 Szechuen Road, where both the liquor dealers and the American Bible Society have their offices.

The trouble began, Mr. Quelch asserted, when the ricsha coolie, employed by Miss B. Barchet of the Bible Society, parked his ricsha in the hallway interfering with traffic. Mr. Quelch sent a clerk to tell him to move but he refused to go. Mr. Quelch said he then went in the hall himself but the coolie was nasty, and refused to move out. Mr. Quelch, peeved at the adamant attitude adopted by the humble puller of ricsha,

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OLD BILL'S Adventures in America

by Bruce Bairnsfather.

"The Customs"

EVERY country, however large, has got to stop somewhere, and explorers have ascertained that the United States of America *are* bounded, on the west by water, on the east by three miles of water, on the south by brigands, and on the north by whiskey.

The preservation of these boundaries, intact; has been a matter of extreme wonder to Old Bill.

"This 'ere Customs, Captain, is a dark marvel to me, 'ow they manage to look after about twelve thousand miles of edge, is a knock-out.'"

"It certainly is a wonder, Bill, but it's a great and wonderful system, and that's all there is to it. Don't you remember the time we had getting in here ourselves? Don't you remember standing four hours about your passport, and a week about that box of yours because you had lost the key?"

"Oh, is that part of the system, Captain?"

"Yes, of course it is, Bill, if you don't quite understand it, sit down, draw up a cuspidor, and I'll tell you the story of my life in the Customs."

"Know, then, that the Customs is very much on the lines of the Klan, in fact it might easily be spelled Kustoms; it is nearly an Invisible Empire. If you go to the bonded warehouses you can see the visible part.

"That ancient motto 'we all came into this world with nothing, and we can't take anything out' has become their crest. The only thing is, they have altered it to: 'We all came into the United States with nothing, and we can't take anything out.'

"It's a very simple formula they work on. They stop everything coming in, then, if it turns out that there was some article among the prohibited material that *can* come in, the trouble entailed on paper, to enable it to do so, is so intense that the owner of the aforesaid article would far rather make a present of it to the Kustoms. In a slightly milder form, we have the same thing in England." Bill connected with the cuspidor and said nothing.

"I see you don't quite understand. Bill I will give you an instance to show you the complicated and mysterious workings of this society."

"It chanced that it was necessary for me to bring a certain number of rolls of paper from Europe into America. In blissful ignorance I sailed across the Atlantic with this nefarious object at heart.

The ship arrived, my box was opened, the paper, reclining in rolls at the bottom, was seen.

"'There'll be duty on this,' said one of the Klan, and I pulled out some money to willingly pay on the spot. But no! that isn't the system at all. Your box now disappears, and but for your own personal struggles, would never be seen again. You must just say goodbye to it at the docks, and go to some detective agency to help you come up with it afterwards.

"Now the recovery of your box is a matter entirely depending on yourself. If you are a weak man, of a timid, retiring nature, then you will never see your box again. If, on the other hand, you are an empire builder, one of those strong, tenacious characters, one of those men who are born into the world every now and again, such as, say, Alexander, Hannibal, Napoleon, Villa, then you stand a distinct chance of recovering your box. But not even these mighty ones could do so without paying duty, and duty is so arranged thas it is almost cheaper to forget your box altogether."

Note:—"Old Bill's Adventures In America" Will Appear Regularly In The China Press. Captain Bairnsfather Is Now Touring The United States

MRS. COURTNEY DEAD, END COMES NEAR MIDNIGHT

Young And Popular Matron Passes Away At Isolation Hospital

The many friends of Mrs. Frank J. Courtney will be grieved to learn that her death occurred last night, at midnight, at the Isolation Hospital, following a severe attack of small-pox. Mrs. Courtney become ill a week ago Wednesday, and was taken to the General Hospital, where her malady was at first diagnosed as ptomaine poisoning. Later she was removed to the Isolation Hospital, where everything possible in medical science was done for her.

Due to her strong constitution and good general health it was hoped that she would survive. This hope was not relinquished by her husband and scores of friends until last evening, when the physicians in attendance reported that she had taken a turn for the worse, and that in her weakened condition she would not be able to withstand the further ravages of the disease. She was unconscious all day yesterday and last night, and passed away quietly.

Mrs. Courtney's parents, Mr. and Mrs. James W. Montgomery, live in San Francisco, and besides her parents she is survived by two sisters, Mrs. Harry Fenstemacher, of Seattle, and Mrs. L. C. Losario, of San Jose; and two brothers, Frank and H. James Montgomery of San Francisco.

Elvina Elizabeth, familiarly known to her scores of friends in Shanghai as "Betty," was one of the most popular of the city's youngmatrons, and news of her death, while not unexpected in the last day or two, will come as a profound shock to all of them. With her husband she lived at the Astor House, and was known to all as a charming young woman of the most lovable character. She was only 24 years old.

The Streets Of Shanghai

The French Bund

By Irene Corbally Kuhn

The French Bund—the Quai de France—is not what one would call an amiable or even a cheery street, especially on a near-zero day when a freezing, brazen wind comes careening up the Bund from the sea, blowing its coldly, hostile breath upon an already burdened humanity. The Quai is never a street that issues subtle invitations to ramble up and down its length, quietly philosphising or gently ruminating. It is always too occupied with its own affairs, its busy commerce, to be friendly disposed toward essayists on foot, or lookers-on whose curiosity only impedes the progress of its workers.

It is not like those other quays of France, along the banks of the Seine, where life is like a warm, rich wine. Shanghai's quay knows only the dregs. There are no shabby but smiling bibliopoles who, while selling their books, are really but tradesmen, but gentle old bibliophiles.

There is, instead, the fierce tread of heavy commerce; the shuffle of tired feet. The languor of the Orient is unknown here in the ceaseless march of coolie and barrow-trundler, in crowds that jostle from sheer force of surging numbers all about.

* * *

The Quai de France is a Y. shaped artery through which surges most of the pulsating life-fluid of the China coast and river trade. The illusion created by its dignified and impressive beginning at the signal tower and the consulate buildings, on the French side of Avenue Edward VT. continues for only a short while. Past the Rus de la Prague, where the street breaks in two and forms the head of the "y," there is seen one of the most striking examples of concerted and efficient effort of slow, pri-

(Continued on Page 2)

54 COLORUMS DIE IN FIGHT IN SURIGAO

Governor Wood Is Scored For Ordering Attack By Constabulary

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Manila, Jan. 25.—Fifty-four Colorums wre killed, nineteen wounded and thirteen captured in a clash with the Constabulary on the mainland of Surigao near Placer today.

Senator Clarin (Colectavista) scored Governor-General Wood last night in the Legislature for ordering the attack on the Colorums and for ordering their town on Bucas Island to be burned.

Tea Dance At Columbia Country Club Cancelled

Owing to the death last night of Mrs. Frank J. Courtney the usual Sunday afternoon tea dance at the Columbia Country club has been cancelled.

MISSION TO MOSCOW IS PLANNED BY MACDONALD

To Seek Resumption Of Diplomatic Relations

O'GRADY IS CHIEF

British Party Will Leave London At Once

(Reuter's Service)

London, Jan. 25.—It is stated that the Government are immediately sending a mission to Moscow headed by by Captain James O'Grady, M. P., to arrange for the resumption of full diplomatic relations.

Captain O'Grady is the prospective Ambassador at Moscow.

(Reuter's American Service)

Washington, Jan. 26.—Britain's recognition of Russia will, in the opinion of President Coolidge, have less bearing on the attitude of the United States towards Russia than the investigation of the question of Soviet recognition which the Senate Foreign Affairs Committee is conducting.

(Exclusive China Press)

London, Jan. 25.—Addressing a crowded meeting here tonight, Lord Grey declared that he did not apprehend that the Labor party will propose any radical measures, since any experiment along these lines would automatically bring about joint opposition to the Government by the Liberals and Conservatives.

Speaking of the expenditures being made all over Europe for new armaments, Lord Grey said that they will create dangers similar to those with which Europe has just got through. A real peace could be secured only by Germany becoming a member of the League of Nations, Lord Grey said.

(French Wireless through Reuter)

Paris, Jan. 25.—The Temps notes that the first task of the new British Cabinet is the solution of the locomotive engineers' strike. It emphasises that Mr. Macdonald is desirous of approaching world problems as soon as he has arrived in power. He is said to be thinking of official recognition of the Soviets, suspension of work on the Singapore naval base and enlarging the scope of the League of Nations.

(Reuter's Service)

London, Jan. 25.—The full text of the message from Mr. Ramsay Macdonald published in the Hindu (Madras) on January 24, in which the Prime Minister pleads for reason and goodwill between India and Great Britain, has been received by Reuter's Agency.

It is dated January 6. The message emphasises Mr. Macdonald's conviction that progress, if it is to be wellrooted, can only be carried on constitutionally. He can see no hope in India if it becomes the arena of a struggle between constitutionalism and revolution.

WASHINGTON IS STIRRED BY OIL LEASE SCANDAL

Secretary Fall Must Explain Inconsistencies In Testimony

(Reuter's American Service)

Washington, Jan. 25.—The testimony of Mr. Doheny, the oil operator, in the Senate has electrified the capital. There was an echo in the House of Representatives today when the Naval Committee asked Rear-Admiral Gregory to produce the leases of the oil reserve in order to discover how the Government is using the royalties.

Ex-Secretary of the Interior Fall arrived from New Orleans yesterday evening and he will appear before the Committee on Monday when he will be asked to explain the differences between his former testimony and Mr. Doheny's statement.

CZECHO-SLAVS FORM ALLIANCE WITH FRANCE

Defensive Treaty Is Signed At Paris By Two Nations

(Reuter's Service)

Paris, Jan. 25.—The Franco-Czecho-Slovakia Treaty was signed today.

The two countries proclaim respect for international engagements, firm desire for the maintenance of peace in Europe and fidelity to obligations as defined in the Peace Treaties. They declare that they are ready to take concerted action on external questions likely to endanger their security and agree regarding the measures to be taken in the event of peril. They affirm their adhesion to the political principles contained in Article 88 of the Treaty of St. Germain and their desire to adopt a common policy against any attempt to restore the Hohenzollerns or the Hapsburgs.

(French Wireless through Reuter)

Paris, Jan. 25.—This morning at the Quai d'Orsay M. Poincare and Dr. Benes signed the treaty between France and Czecho-Slovakia. The document will be made public on Sunday morning in Paris and Prague. The press recalls that it is a question of a treaty of friendship and alliance, inspired by the principles laid down by the League of Nations in the matter of international guarantees. The two Powers proclaim their attachment to the maintenance of peace and to the treaties signed in common. They will take concerted action on external questions, which threaten their security, and will adopt a common attitude. The treaty will be communicated to the League of Nations in conformity with Article 18 of the Pact.

Work Is Halted On Winter Palace Park

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, Jan. 23.—Mr. Cheng Keh, Minister of the Interior, has addressed the President praying that the Commission appointed to take charge of the work of converting the Winter Palace into a public park, authorised by ex-President Li Yuan-hung, be abolished for the time being. The President has agreed to this suggestion, and has issued a Chihling mandate abolishing the Commission.

Stock Exchange In London Is Strong

(Reuter's Service)

London, Jan. 25.—The Stock Exchange was strong today under the lead of gilt-edged securities and the growing confidence in the political outlook, together with the speeches of the chairmen at the meetings of the leading banks, buying emanating from London and the provinces. Consols are quoted at 56¼ and War Loan at 100.

Japanese Gain In East Africa Trade

(Reuter's Service)

London, Jan. 25.—Reporting on the trade of East Africa, the British Trade Commissioner warns United Kingdom manufacturers that, in addition to competition from the Continent and from India, Japanese manufacturers have now obtained at least a temporary domination of the market for unbleached piece goods and are now extending their activities to Manchester lines.

Australian Ships Will Visit Japan

(Reuter's Service)

Sydney, Jan. 25.—Referring to the suggestion of Admiral Saito, commanding the Japanese training squadron at present visiting Sydney, the Minister of Defence, Mr. Bowden, said today that it was impossible for an Australian squadron to pay a visit to Japan in 1924. He would ask the Cabinet to send a squadron in 1925.

THEY LOVE IT

Another snappy, fast moving fiction story by Jack Lait entitled "They Love It!" appears on Page 4 of the Magazine Section of today's CHINA PRESS. Jack Lait's stories, favorites all over the United States, appear exclusively in THE SUNDAY CHINA PRESS.

The Streets Of Shanghai

(Continued from Page 1)

mitive loser to cope with the plenitude of modern trade.

The left hand of the fork of the "y" crouches hard by the lapping brown-grey river. It is the waterfront proper. Here are the front doors of the godowns, opened with an eager fullness. The right hand fork is the back door of the waterfront.

From the ships that anchor outside the front portals of the warehouses comes the endless procession of cargo-unloading coolies. They pause briefly inside the mysterious blackness of those orange-colored temples of shipping trade for secret rites of customs checkers, identification and destination. Then they pour out from the funnel-like black void in that grimy orange, and with shoutings and creakings, scatter into myriad lines for their trek through the city.

* * *

The right hand side of the right hand fork presents a monotone of grey to offset the blatant orange brick of the China Merchants' godowns which stretch row on row for enough cobbled blocks to impress even a hardy walker with vague pedal discomfort.

The grey is punctuated at regular intervals with shadowy depressions that are elegantly-named Chinese alleyways which seem top-heavy under their French nomenclature. These ruts disappear eventually in the maze of the Chinese city.

The prevailing color motif of the French Bund is, decidedly, grey and orange. When the two forks of the quay attain their widest divergence, the end is in sight. Here, at the grey bulk of the French poste de police, and the concentration of the Chinese city's beginnings, there is a strange juxtaposition of contrasting color and a queer commingling of odors. Orange godowns, grey brick walls grey frozen fish, with their dead, desolate eyes; basket upon basket of oranges. Mandarin oranges from the south, and those smaller, similar fruit, called "golden suns" and "golden drops," in Ningpo.

The fragrance of the essential oil contained in the peel of the orange, rising in concentrated essence from the millions of fruit, combined with the characteristic strong fish of any waterfront, leaves the wanderer in no doubt as to the benefits and discomforts that can accrue to the possessor of a well-primed olfactory organ.

Obituary

WILLIAM CHURCH

We regret to have to record the death on Friday evening at the General Hospital, after a long and painful illness, of William Church, an old resident of Shanghai, at the age of 81.

The late Mr. Church formed an interesting link with the past, as his connection with the Far East dated back nearly 60 years. He came out from England to Shanghai in the first instance for Thorne Brothers (now Maitland & Company), who were relatives of his. He spent over half a century in China and Japan, and in his early days was well-known in sporting and athletic circles. He was an accountant to the firm of E. H. Hunter & Co., Kobe, for a number of years; for some time past he had been connected with Brunner, Mond & Co. (China), Ltd.

Twelve months ago Mr. Church developed cancer and an operation became necessary. This afforded only temporary relief, and he was obliged to enter hospital soon after Christmas. Mr. Church is survived by a wife, now living with relatives in Southampton, England. The funeral is to take place this afternoon at 4 o'clock at Bubbling Well Cemetery.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS BUREAU TO BE MOVED FEB. 1

New Route Ghizi Building Cost Over $60,000

The Bureau of Foreign Affairs will be removed from its present quarters to its new home across the Siccawei Creek at the end of Route Ghizi on February 1. The new building, a two-storey structure erected on a plot about ten mow in area at a cost of over $60,000 will also house the Chinese Land Office. The ground floor will be used for offices and reception rooms, while a spacious banqueting and dancing hall will be found on the first floor. The hall measures 75 feet by 35 feet.

A residence for the commissioner is expected to be erected on the compound in the near future. The bridge that spans across Siccawei creek will be known as Feng Lin Road in honor of the Defence Commissioner of Sunkiang and Shanghai, while the building itself will be known as No. 1 Chiaotao Road.

The date for the official opening has not yet been set by Commissioner C. F. Hsu, but it will be probably soon after the China New Year.

Former Minister Here Drafting Out New Constitution

Mr. Ling Chang Ming, ex-minister of Agriculture and Commerce, who arrived in Shanghai from Tientsin on Thursday, has drafted a consitution to substitute for the one passed by Parliament in October, holding that the Peking constitution is illegal and the product of corrupt Parliamentarians.

Mr. Ling hopes to call a national convention at which the draft will be submitted for discussion and acceptance by representatives of the people. His efforts, it is understood, have been endorsed by a large number of Parliamentarians who did not participate in Tsao Kun's election as well as other national leaders.

Experts Hear Views On German Railways

(French Wireless through Reuter)

Paris, Jan. 25.—The First Committee of Experts, under the presidency of General Dawes, today heard the British expert, Sir William Mitchell Acworth and the French expert, M. Laverve, on means of remedying the deficit on the exploitation of German railways and the possibilities of private management.

Shewan, Tomes & Co. Buy Big Building

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Hongkong, Jan. 25.—The Hongkong Land Investment Company has sold St. George's Building for $1,250,000 to Messrs. Shewan, Tomes and Company.

Lieut. Osborne Wood Leaves Philippines

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Manila, Jan. 25.—Lieutenant Osborne Wood, son and A. D. C. to the Governor-General, will leave for Hongkong on the President McKinley today.

ARROW COLLAR SALE
THIS WEEK
AT
SILBERMAN'S
52 Styles for Day and Dress Wear to be had in ½, ½ and ¾ Sizes
All Sizes and Styles one Price $5.00 per dozen
SILBERMAN'S.
Opposite Astor House.

FIRE INSURANCE LIFE

INCREASED FAMILY RESPONSIBILITIES DEMAND INCREASED LIFE INSURANCE

Talk with

Bruce S. Jenkins

THE PERSONAL SERVICE MAN AT THE A.A.U.

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'All-Of-A-Sudden-Peggy'

A packed house greeted "All-Of-A-Sudden-Peggy" last night at the nice little theater that is situated in the confines of the Cercle Sportif. This play of Ernest Denny is delightful. It has any amount of plot. Its lines are as witty as they are humorous and the characters are splendidly drawn. Little wonder that the play has been a success both at home and abroad.

Most of the first act of the play last night was spoiled as far as I was concerned by the number of folk who seemed to have watches with their hour hands pacing the minutes. I lost a good deal of the dialogue but from the ripple of applause that came from the front benches it was evident that it got over well.

"Peggy" is a part that calls for a great deal of experience as well as stage deportment. Mrs. Rawson brought out the points well but I cannot help thinking that she was cast wrongly. Her mother—"Mrs. O'Mara," very well played by Mrs. A L. Dickson—did not provide a sufficient contrast. The really big feature of the play was the work of Mrs. A. J. Stewart in the part of "The Hon. Mrs. Colquhoun." She was the part to the very life and naturally got the big hand of the evening.

Mr. H. J. Collar was quite convincing in the juvenile lead. He has a pleasing voice and knows how to move about the stage. I liked Mr. S. H. McMurray's interpretation of the professor. He might make a good deal more out of his make-up.

"Mrs. O'Mara" calls for a warm word of praise. She fitted the character well and her brogue was a delight to an Irishman's ears. Mr. Rawson not only produced the show but played the big part of the "Major." He was very effective. Another excellent piece of characterisation was the "Lady Crackenthorpe" of Mrs. J. F. Feely.

Altogether a show that should appeal.

DOMINO

Baron Parmoor To Be League Envoy

(Reuter's Service)

London, Jan. 26.—It has now been decided that Baron Parmoor will be the British delegate to the League of Nations vice Lord Robert Cecil and will have a room at the Foreign Office.

Dutch Vote For East Indies Tax

(Reuter's Service)

The Hague, Jan. 25.—The Lower House today adopted by 52 votes to 13 the bill retaining the tax on agricultural produce in the Dutch East Indies and introducing a tax on oil. The Minister of the Colonies in the course of the debate said that the oil tax would not be extended beyond 1924, even if revision of the fiscal legislation of the Indies were not finished before January, 1925. The House carried without a division the bill repealing the export duty on oil.

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Age	Life Experience of 100 Men Compiled by the American Bankers Association
25	100 men all strong and vigorous with good mental and physical capacity.
35	5 have died, 10 are wealthy, 10 are in fair circumstances, 40 have just moderate means, 35 have saved nothing.
45	16 have died, 3 are wealthy, 65 are barely self-supporting, 16 are no longer self-supporting.
55	30 have died, 1 is very wealthy, 8 are self-supporting, 61 dependent upon children, relatives or charity for support.
75	63 are dead (60 of these left no estate), 3 are wealthy, 34 are dependent on children, relatives or charity for support.

94 of the original 100 "average men" died penniless

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LONDON TUBES MAY BE TIED UP IN STRIKE

Developments Promised Over Weekend By Leader Of Association

(Reuter's Service)

London, Jan. 26.—The only change in the railway situation is in the nature of a hint expressed by Mr. Bromley, the Secretary of the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen that developments are possible during the week-end. This is generally taken to mean that the executive of the Society is considering an attempt to extend the strike to the tubes and underground railways of London. Such a step will seriously aggravate the situation and hasten matters to a head.

In the meantime considerable improvement is reported of travelling facilities. Trains are running faster and more frequent. Milk and other food supplies are well maintained. Industrial centers, nevertheless, continue to feel the effects badly. Peace efforts will informally continue in responsible circles but the time is not yet considered ripe for Government intervention.

(Reuter's Service)

London, Jan. 25.—While the negotiations to end the railway strike are apparently at a deadlock, a number of men belonging to the National Unions of Railwaymen, who had joined the strikers, are returning to work at various places, notably at Hull, where 300 decided to resume their duties after a five-hour meeting, the voting in favor of resumption being 122 to 37. Some of the members of the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen are also

A further hopeful sign is that Mr. Ramsay Macdonald has instructed the Ministry of Labor to enquire into the strike and report to the Cabinet.

Meanwhile practically all the collieries in South Wales are now idle and all the tin-plate and steel works are closing down.

LABOR M. P. DIES

(Reuter's Service)

London, Jan. 26.—The death is announced of Mr. Dan Irving, Labor Member of Parliament for Burnley, at the age of 69.

Henry Quelch Is Fined For Hitting Coolie

(Continued from Page 1)

overturned the ricsha and shooed the coolie away.

The coolie immediately bounded up the stairs and reported to his 'missy,' Miss Barchet, who promptly came down-stairs to remonstrate with Mr. Quelch. While she was remonstrating and Mr. Quelch was explaining stayed outside but after Miss Barchet had talked to him he came back in the hallway with his vehicle.

OUT HE GOES!

Mr. Quelch, "unable to stand it any longer," then grabbed the coolie and threw him out on his neck, assisting his flight with a slap of his hand and the side of his boot.

Miss Barchet then enters the story. The coolie came to her twice, she said, first to complain that Mr. Quelch had ordered him away, and the second time, his face covered with blood, to tell her of the assault. Miss Barchet, accompanied by the Rev. Mr. Lacy, "her taipan," then went to remonstrate once more with Mr. Quelch and he, she said, became very angry and finally told them that if they didn't get out of the office he would call the police and have them thrown out. Then, of course, they left, Miss Barchet said, but she took the coolie to the Shantung Road Hospital and got a medical certificate covering his injuries.

Later she called Mr. Quelch and told him that if he were willing to pay the $15 for the medical certificate they would let the matter drop, but Mr. Quelch refused to pay.

In fining Mr. Quelch $5 Magistrate King remarked that the incident was a case for the police and that Mr. Quelch should have called them to eject the coolie and not taken the law into his own hands.

Italian Elections To Be Held April 6

(Reuter's Service)

Rome, Jan. 25.—A decree has been published dissolving Parliament and fixing the elections for April 6.

On December 10 the Cabinet unexpectedly decided to prorogue Parliament, when it was explained that Signor Mussolini considered it beneath his dignity to accept an offer of full authority from an Assembly which did not enjoy the confidence of the nation, preferring to prorogue.

LENIN'S DEATH FOUND DUE TO INHERITED ILL

Russian Leader Stricken By Arterio-Sclerosis, Autopsy Shows

(Reuter's Service)

Riga, Jan. 25.—A post-mortem examination has established the cause of M. Lenins death as arterio-sclerosis of the brain, apparently inherited from his father who died at the same age of the same disease.

M. Lenin's body has been embalmed. An uninterrupted procession of people is passing before the coffin. The grave is being prepared in the Red Square beside the monument commemorating the fifth anniversary of the Bolshevik Revolution.

The Diplomatic Corps have decided to attend the funeral on Sunday and to present a joint wreath.

(Exclusive China Press)

Moscow, Jan. 25.—The Council of People's Commissars announced today that the funeral of M. Lenin, which was originally to have been held on Saturday, had been postponed until Monday.

At the same time it was announced that the council was unanimous in favoring the suggestion made at Petrograd that the name of Petrograd be changed to Leningrad in honor of the dead Soviet leader.

Munsey Buys Out Another Newspaper

(Reuter's Service)

New York, Jan. 26.—Mr. Frank Munsey has bought the New York Evening Mail; it is reported, for something over $2,000,000. The Evening Mail will be merged with the Evening Telegram.

United States Court For China

MOTION CALENDAR

Monday, 3 p.m.

Cause No. 1486, F. T. Kiang v. C. J. Kosel. Motion for order of execution, etc. H. C. Mei; Williams, Franklin and Faison.

Cause No. 1740, Lan D. Chao v. E. M. Van Bergen. Motion to discontinue. H. C. Mei; Fessenden, Holcomb and Snyder.

Cause No. 1544, Emil S. Fischer v. Charles Stone, et al. Second intervenor's motion to confirm sale. Williams, Franklin and Faison; Davies and Bryan; A. S. Allan.

Cause No. U. S. v. L. D. Kearny. Motion or new trial. L. G. Husar; Williams, Franklin and Faison.

Wedding

HEIMENDINGER-VILLIERS

The marriage has been announced of Mr. Alfred Heimendinger of Heimendinger Bros. to Mademoiselle Aline Villiers of Strahsbourg Alsace. The wedding took place at Lausanne on the Decefber 28 last, and the young couple are to leave France for Shanghai via America the first of February.

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Sale price $3.95

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Usual prices $8.00 to $16.50
Sale prices $4.00 to $ 9.50

FRENCH BROCADES, Opalines, etc., at cost prices

CHIFFON VELVETS from $9.50 per yard

DUVETYNES at $11.50 per yard

CHILDREN'S SOCKS at 3 pairs for $1.00

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LADIES' WOOL VESTS from $2.00

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Socony Gear Compound	$3.70 per 10 lb. tin	
	$7.00 „ 25 lb. „	
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EDUCATIONAL BODY TO BEGIN SESSION HERE THIS WEEK

East China Christian Educational Association Meets On Wednesday

The annual meeting of the East China Christian Educational Association will be held on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, January 30 to February 1, in the Union Church Hall. The main topics under consideration will be the New Curriculum, Educational Hygiene, the Training of Teachers in Service, and Educational Tests. In addition to this will be a number of exhibits, particularly of physics apparatus, a bookkeeping system for middle schools and Chinese handwriting scales.

Among the speakers who will take part are Mr. Yun Kwan Lan, former Minister of Education, and President of the Kiangsu Educational Association; Dr. John B. Grant, of the Peking Union Medical College; Prof. E. L. Terman, of Peking University, and a large number of educators in institutions in East China. A considerable part of the time will be given to discussion, most of the papers and addresses being brief. Considerable time will be given to reports on the work of the year.

This is the first year that the Association has had a general secretary giving full time to this work. The outstanding accomplishments of the year are in connection with the medical examination of 3,000 school children in Hangchow and Soochow; the securing of supervisors, and steps taken to establish a Union Normal School; the establishment of Branch Educational Associations in five cities, and co-operation in the National Educational Survey.

There will be a sectional meeting conducted by the Association of College Teachers and one by the Middle School Association.

The meeting will open on Wednesday morning at 9 o'clock sharp with a discussion of the important topic of the time at which the teaching of English should be begun.

Money Market

(Continued from Page 1)

Shanghai banks of silver, both taels and dollars showing respectable appreciations. Since the beginning of the month the holdings of taels in the Shanghai banks show an increase of over three millions, and in silver dollars the increase is some two millions. When we recall that during the acute stage of the monetary stringency last year stocks of taels stood at 8 millions, it would be apparent that the situation has undergone a world of change since then.

Bar silver continues to arrive in small lots, some 4,000 odd bars being delivered here a week ago, of which a portion has been sent inland. Commercial bills are scarce. There is very little export trade passing now. There is a certain number of import bills coming on the market and these cover certain classes of machinery, lumber and wheat.

It is estimated that the total exports of silver from the United States for 1923 was approximately 100 million ounces against about 80 million ounces in 1922 and about 72 million ounces in 1921. This increase is chiefly with China and India together with a rather sharp decline in exports to London from the United States.

Returned Student Slain By Bandits

The report of the murder of Mr. S. S. Keh, Mechanical sectional Chief of the Kiaochow-Tsinan Railway, by bandits has been confirmed. Mr. Keh was captured by Shantung bandits seven weeks ago at Changtien and was held up for ransom for $80,000. Despite requests from the family, Mr. Keh's friends and public organisations, the railway administration refused to do anything for the release of the captive, while the family and the friends were unable to raise the ransom. The body of the victim was discovered in Tsinan a few days ago and the Shantung authorities have merely notified the brother of the deceased, Mr. C. S. Keh, to take possession of the remains.

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MUTT & JEFF -:- And Now Candidate Mutt Is In Bad With The Church People -:- By Bud Fisher

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SURE, MUTT!
YES SIR, I'M A MODEL MAN WITH NO BAD HABITS! I NEVER GAMBLE OR DRINK! ALL THE LADIES' CLUBS ARE FOR ME! AH! HERE COMES MY SECRETARY!
BOSS, FIVE LADIES' CLUBS PHONED THAT THEY WANT YOU TO ADDRESS THEIR MEETINGS TONIGHT!
WERE THERE ANY OTHER PHONE MESSAGES FOR THE NEXT PRESIDENT?
AHEM!
YES! SPIVIS PHONED ABOUT THAT BIG GAMBLING DEBT YOU OWE HIM; AND YOUR FAVORITE BOOTLEGGER PHONED ABOUT THAT CASE OF—
MUTT, FOR THE LOVE OF MIKE, USE DISCRETION!
INSECT
87

News Brevities

The North China Daily Mail of Tientsin, which makes apparently free use of material from other newspapers and periodicals without credit to the original journal, has recently honored THE CHINA PRESS and the China Weekly Review by reprinting editorials, without, as usual, credit being given.

• • •

The fame of "Tiffany's" of New York, has been permanently enshrined in Peking says the Far Eastern Times. In that well worn and busy street in Peking, the Hatamen Street, where there used to be a small, dusty curio store, now stands with a new front, painted brilliant scarlet so as to catch the eye, this sign in large letters above, "Tiffany, Gold and Jewelry Shop."

• • •

Mrs. Max A. Lorenzen and her cousin, Mrs. Charles L. Coltman, of Tientsin, arrived in Shanghai from Tientsin Friday night en route to Manila where they will remain several weeks. During their stay in Shanghai they are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. A. K. Taylor, 18 Route de Grouchy. They will sail for Manila on the S. S. President Jackson, on Monday.

• • •

Prof. A. Bary will give an address on "Psychology and Disease" at the next meeting of the Quest Society tomorrow afternoon at 5:30 o'clock. Dr. H. Chatley will preside.

• • •

"Resolved, that individual Christians should hereafter refuse to sanction or participate in war" will be debated at the Community Church services in the Navy Y.M.C.A. at 4:45 o'clock this afternoon. Mr. Harry Kingman and Dr. Frank Rawlinson will take the negative and Mr. W. W. Blume and Mr. Victor Hansen the negative.

• • •

The first concert to be given by Prof. Michel Erdenko, violinist, under the direction of Mr. A. Strok, will be given Tuesday evening in the Town Hall. He will be assisted by Dina Goltzer at the piano in a classical program.

• • •

New Maxim's Cafe announces that a special tea dance will be given this afternoon from 5 until 7 o'clock. The usual tea dances will also be given at the Carlton, the French Club and the Columbia Country Club this afternoon.

• • •

The new building of Chang Dah Yuen and Company, at the corner of Broadway and Woochang Road, will be formally opened on Thursday, January 31, when a reception will be held from 11.30 a.m. to 1.30 p.m.

• • •

According to the Dah Tong News Bureau, Dr. Sun Yat-sen has wired a congratulatory message to the new London Cabinet, expressing satisfaction with the success of the Labor Party in Great Britain.

• • •

American Vice-Consul F. P. Darmody of Tientsin has been transferred to Amoy.

• • •

The American Woman's Club will entertain the ladies of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce at dinner at the club rooms Tuesday, January 29, at 8 p.m. All club members are cordially invited to attend. Dinner will be served at $1.50 per plate. Reservations should be made by telephone before Monday evening to Mrs. G. S. Eveleth, West 654.

• • •

Among passengers who arrived on the President Jackson yesterday were Mr. Stanley Wall, who has been in Japan, and Mrs. Dorothy Brandt, who has been visiting in Japan.

• • •

Mr. Y. S. Ziar, who was one of the five Chinese advisors to the Municipal Council, returned to Shanghai yesterday from Europe where he went to do post-graduate work.

• • •

Mr. E. P. Graham-Barrow, headmaster of the Cathedral School for Boys, will speak on "An English School-Boys' Education" at the meeting of the College Club of Shanghai at the American School tomorrow afternoon. Tea will be served at 4 o'clock.

• • •

A debate on the question of the justifiability of war will be held at the afternoon service of Community Church today in the Navy Y.M.C.A. at 4.45. Dr. Frank Rawlinson and Mr. Harry Kingman will argue for Christian pacificism. Mr. Victor Hansen and Mr. W. W. Blume will present views to the effect that Christians are at times called upon to use lethal weapons. There will be no set of judges to give a verdict at the close of the debate, for the purpose of the debate is to stimulate thought among Christians on this great problem.

• • •

The annual general meeting of the New Engineering and Shipbuilding Works, Ltd. will be held on February 9.

• • •

General Ho Feng-lin has been invited to send a detachment of troops to the unveiling of the Shanghai War Memorial on February 16.

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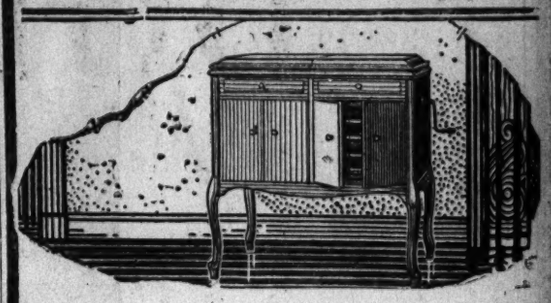

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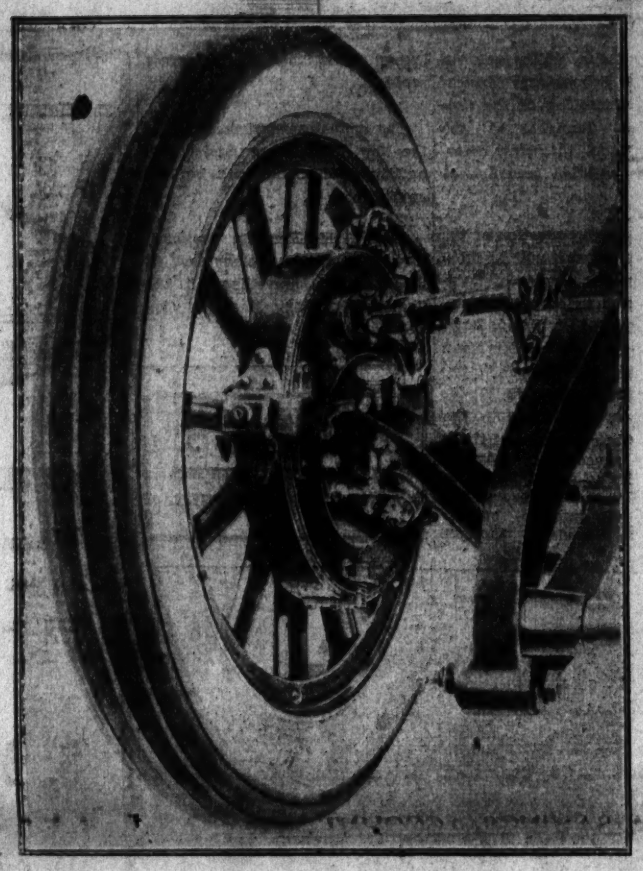

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CONFIRM REPORT CIGARETTE TAX IS TO BE POSTPONED

Dealers Here, However, Declare They'll Fight To Very End

The report that Governor Han Kuo-chun of Kiangsu has agreed to postpone the 20 percent cigarette tax was confirmed yesterday in a letter addressed by the British-American Tobacco Co. to the Cigarette Dealers Guild. A translation of the text of the letter follows:

"In reply to letter under date of the 25th, we beg to say that we are in receipt of a letter from the British Consulate-General at Shanghai informing us that the British Consul-General at Nanking has already received assurance from Governor Han Kuo-chung that the proposed cigarette tax in not being enforced either in Shanghai or in any other part of his province and the official bureaus in Shanghai have been informed to this effect by the local authorities in Nanking.

"Since the British Consul-General at Nanking has received such an assurance from the Nanking Governor, we believe that it would be advisable for members of your guild to resume their trade and in case, any tax bureaus attempt to interfere with their business we are quite prepared to bring up the matter with Governor Han upon the receipt of your complaint."

Representatives of the guild met yesterday afternoon and passed resolution to call a general meeting of all the dealers at the Ningpo Association, Thibet Road, on Monday afternoon at 1 o'clock when plans for the resistance of the tax to the very end will be formulated.

At the joint meeting of the directors of both the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce and the Nantao Chamber of Commerce, it was decided to ask the guild to elect responsible representatives who will report to the directors from time to time the decisions of the guild so that the chambers may also lend their aid to the general opposition.

Higher Elevation Of Guns Is Urged To Guard Panama

(Reuter's American Service)

Colon, Jan. 25.—The report of the umpires in the recent American naval manoeuvers asserts that the Panama Canal is at present open to attack by aircraft bombardment and naval raids and recommends increased elevation of long-range guns on the older battleships, an increase in the coast, defences and shore garrisons, strengthening of the aircraft and anti-aircraft forces, and construction of longitudinal and latitudinal roads for the garrison.

Locusts Devastate South Africa Farms

(Reuter's Service)

Capetown, Jan. 25.—There were brilliant scenes today at the opening of Parliament. The new Governor-General, the Earl of Athlone, in the course of his speech said that, while conditions were generally improving, the farmers in considerable areas were suffering severely from long-continued drought and invasions of locusts on a scale unknown in recent times. Unemployment was happily diminishing.

Railway construction proposals included electrification of certain lines in Natal and the Cape Province and the building of a line in North Zululand in order to open up a large tract where cotton-growing was successfully proceeding.

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DR. MED. A. RENNER
Shanghai 1st January, 1924.
64521 J 4

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In the International Mixed Court at Shanghai
(Civil Jurisdiction)
To Herbert Schultz formerly of Asiatic Motors.

TAKE NOTICE that the Auto-Palace Company (British) has filed in this Court a petition against you for the sum of Tls. 497.90 for goods sold and delivered and work and labor done and material supplied and that in default of appearance and filing of answer by you within twenty days from this date the Plaintiffs may proceed to judgment in your absence.

By Order of the Court
Shanghai, Jan. 16, 1924.
64867

Saint Patrick's Society of Shanghai

The Annual General Meeting of Members will be held in the Palace Hotel at 5.30 p.m. on Tuesday, January 29, 1924. All Irishmen are cordially invited to be present.

T. P. GIVENS,
Hon. Secretary.
64821

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TO LET, from March 1 till November 1, 1924, furnished house on Jessfield Road, four reception rooms, four bedrooms with separate bath, tennis lawns, two garages and stable. Rent Tls. 250 per month, including taxes, telephone and water. Telephone Central 1881.
65055 J.29

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65089 J.27

RESIDENCE five rooms two attic two bathrooms, Hot and cold water sanitary plumbing French Concession near Park to take over with fixtures and furniture at reasonable price. Over one year's lease. Rent Tls. 85. Reply to Box 765, THE CHINA PRESS.
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TO LET, from April 1st, furnished or unfurnished, seven roomed foreign residence. Modern sanitation and conveniences, with garage and garden, on Kiangwan Road. Apply to Asia Realty Co., 15 Nanking Road, Tel. Central 65.
No. 32

TO LET, six rooms house, three large attics, three modern baths, built in wardrobes, central heating garage, garden and servants' quarters, French Concession. Rent Taels 200. Apply to Box 20, THE CHINA PRESS.
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65055 J 29

TO LET, for six months or more beginning from March 1st, furnished house of six rooms with garage, in Avenue Foch near Yates Road. Apply to Box 758, THE CHINA PRESS.
65053 F 1

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T. F. 235

TO LET end of March, furnished or unfurnished five roomed house off Scott Road, bathroom, kitchen, and servant's quarters. All modern conveniences. Reply to Box 1282, THE CHINA PRESS.
T. F. 236

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WHEN you are in need of office clerks, typists, etc., etc., ring up C. 5200 or write to Employment Dept., Chinese Y. M. C. A. 120 Szechuen Road.
T. F. 66

WANTED immediately by artist painter, young lady to act as model. Good remuneration. Address Box No. 762, THE CHINA PRESS.
65065 J 27

LADY speaking Swedish and also little English, 30 years of age, wants a position as nurse, or as help in house-keeping. Apply to Box 761, THE CHINA PRESS.
65049 J 29

YOUNG lady, thoroughly experienced in stenography, filing, fair knowledge of coding, desires immediate employment. A I references. Apply to Box 755, THE CHINA PRESS.
65029 J.27

OFFICE manager or accountant, American, fourteen years in the Orient, open for engagement. No objection to outports. Has had experience in general import and export lines. Construction work and banking. Apply to Box 13, THE CHINA PRESS.
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AMERICAN lady, desires any kind of clerical work. No shorthand will use dictaphone, insurance underwriting preferred. Apply to Box 8, THE CHINA PRESS.
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TO LET well located store ground floor on Nanking Road, 2900 square feet. Admirably suited to shop, tea room or other business requiring special location. Rent Tls. 600. Apply Asia Realty Co., 15 Nanking Road, Tel. C. 65.
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64807 J 27

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T. F. 234

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64435 J 29

ROOMS, living or office. Furnished or otherwise. Central district. Apply to Box 1129, THE CHINA PRESS.
T. F. 231

LARGE ground floor office to be let on lease, about 2,000 square feet, corner two important thoroughfares in central district, suitable for offices or shops Moderate rental. Apply to Box 165, THE CHINA PRESS. T. F.

OFFICES to let. On the 2nd and 3rd floors of No 7 The Bund. Also at No. 7a the premises immediately behind No. 7 Apply to The Commercial Bank of China.
T. F. 185

APARTMENTS TO LET

TO LET, nice and comfortable furnished flat containing bedroom, sitting room and box room, verandah, bathroom with flush, boy room. Near French Park and trams. Suitable for two gents friends. With or without board or breakfast only. Terms moderate. Please address to Box No. 7595, THE CHINA PRESS.
65047 J.27

TO LET, nice unfurnished flat of two rooms, verandah bathroom, kitchen and servants' quarters. Location Rue de l'Observatoire. Rent Tls. 50. Apply to Box 18, THE CHINA PRESS.
65061 J 29

FOR RENT, modern, newly furnished four room apartment, business district. Low rent. Will sell lease and furnishings. Apply to Box 10, THE CHINA PRESS.
64998

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65038 J.30

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64959 J 27

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TO LET with full board bedroom and sitting room with bath attached; also one small room. Telephone North 482.

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61 Carter Road
BOARD-RESIDENCE
Phone West 883

TO LET nicely furnished double bedroom with, bath attached. With full board. Apply 29 Baikal Road.
65073 J.30

7 LOVE Lane, Bubbling Well Road. Vacant. Large well furnished bedroom with verandah facing south, and private bathroom attached. Full board. Reasonable rates. Tel. W. 2544.
65081 F.1

LARGE double room, porcelain bath, (geyser). Vacant February first. Real home cooking. Best chow in Shanghai. Eighteen Quinsan Gardens.
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MRS. J. LEPETIT, 47 Bubbling Well Road, renumbered No. 11 Park Road, close to Race Course and New Carlton, large and small well furnished rooms, bathrooms attached. Excellent food. Meals served to outsiders. 'Phone W. 1215
64830

TO LET, single and double nice furnished rooms with bath attached. Terms very reasonable, 39 Haskell Road, Tel. North 718.
65063 J 27

TO LET, suite of two rooms or single rooms with bathrooms attached. One minute's walk to Race Club. Full board. Moderate terms. Apply to 16 Weihaiwei Road.
65045 F 1

TO LET, near French Club, one nice single room and two attic rooms, suitable for two friends or couple, both with modern bath. French supervision and cooking. 127 Route Vallon. W. 3125.
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TO LET, clean furnished rooms in respectable place. No board. Telephone and bath near trams. 8 North Honan Road.
65012 J 29

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64978 J.27

BEAUTIFULLY furnished rooms, bath attached. Excellent board. $70. to 100. single, 100 to 150. per couple. 34 Haskell Road.
64937 F 2

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64840 J.31

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SUB-Editor required for a morning paper. Must be a throughly trained British Journalist and capable of writing editorials. Full details of experience and copies of testimonials should be forwarded with application to Box No. 766, THE CHINA PRESS.
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T. F.

FOR SALE, Robinson's Piano in splendid condition, $300 for hire, monthly $10. Apply to Box 21, THE CHINA PRESS.
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FOR SALE, A real fox terrier pup, three half months old. 12 Kungping Road. Tel. N. 3325.
65097 J.27

SAFETY Razor Blades sharpened like new, three cents single four cents double blades. Send your old blades to the Y.M.C.A. Barber Shop—"The Sanitary Shop, 120 Szechuen Road.
T. F. 76

BLACK chow puppies for sale $5. each. Apply to Box 763, THE CHINA PRESS.
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HALL-MARVIN Improved fireproof safes for sacrifice sale. Recently purchased. Dimensions, 23x52x34 inches and 24x36x26 inches respectively. Unusual bargain. Tls. 400.00 each or best cash offer. Market value averages $1,200.00 each. Reply immediately to Box 19, THE CHINA PRESS.
65095 J.27

FOR SALE German pedigree police puppies, six weeks old. The best in Shanghai. Can be seen at any time by applying to No. 442 Foh Doh Lee, North Szechuen Road, to J. R. Monoghan.
65042 J 29

FOR SALE, one Buick roadster, special body, late 1923 model, perfect condition, guaranteed for six months, car driven by owner only, run 5,000 miles. Will sell cheap. Car can be seen any time by calling at 29 Szechuen Road, Bardwil Bros, or Tel. C. 6419.
65052 J 27

WANTED. Fire-proof safe or cabinet, steel desks and office furniture, new or second hand. Send full particulars of sizes, prices, etc. to Box No. 752, THE CHINA PRESS.
65021 J 26

WANTED male Pekingese puppy. Call West 4423.
65041 J.27

ONE grand piano in excellent condition for sale. Price Tls. 500. Replies to Box 1300, THE CHINA PRESS.
65020 J 30

WANTED second hand billiard table, in good condition with accessories. Apply to Box 1290, THE CHINA PRESS.
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TREES for sale. Fast growing American stock trees of one year, two years and three years growth at $1. $2.50 and $5.00 respectively. Delivery to be taken at No. 15 Nanking Road. Apply Asia Realty Co., 15 Nanking Road. Central 65.
No. 28

BARGAINS are to be obtained in samples each day from $1 upwards at Sample Sales Department of The British Manufacturers Agency Ltd., 21, Jinkee Road, ground floor.
T. F. 21

USED CARS

FOR SALE, Studebaker 4t-6, driven only 7500 miles unexpired agents' guarantee, perfect condition, Tls. 1,600 for quick sale, terms if desired Phone C. 216 or reply to Box 764, THE CHINA PRESS.
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HOUSES WANTED

WANTED unfurnished house of five or six rooms with garden and garage and modern conveniences. State full particulars to Box No. 756, THE CHINA PRESS.
65030 J.27

HOUSES FOR SALE

FOR SALE: Lease and fixtures, including garage. Furniture optional. Apply 14 Baikal Road, Wayside
64990 J.27

"Jazz Wool" Latest Charm For Those Who Like To Knit

By Irene Corbally Kuhn

Once upon a time when a gentleman requested a lady's permission before lighting up his "divine weed," instead of asking her for a match, every little debutante could be found sitting with her knitting almost every night.

She didn't have the fanciful and beautiful 1924 improvements in knitting yarns like "jazz wool" and "May Queen lustre" to work with, either. Her attention was devoted entirely, to the serious business of converting the humble fur of Uncle Abner's sheep into strictly utilitarian garments that not only concealed the feminine form divine but kept it warm and practically pneumonia-proof. Father's proud boast was that his number elevens were always snugly encased in pure wool socks of a modest gray or black that had been tossed off the flying needles of Ma or Daughter in their spare moments.

Today's knitters concern themselves less with the practical than with the beautiful side of knitting. Whereas, in other times a sweater was a sweater and lived up to its name, today it is part of a "sports costume" and appears in a multitude of colors, styles and disguises sufficient to dumbfound those survivors of the earlier generation who still regard knitted garments as things that respectable cold-fearing people wore under their coats in winter.

There is in Shanghai the representative of one of the biggest wool and yarn manufacturers in England, Patons and Baldwins, Ltd., whose wools have been on sale in this city for many years.

Some idea of the change which has come over the knitting industry with the introduction of sports as an important part of everyday life, is found in the names and kinds of new wools used for making the new garments.

The "jazz wool," so appropriately named, is a giddy thing of many colors, a design that must surely have come into being with the justly famous coat of Jacob. "May Queen lustre wool," is a beautiful thing, only samples of which are here now, in two colors. The wool thread is of one shade, say jade green, and through it is run a silk "knopping," which is a series of little silk lumps strung together in a contrasting color, like silver. One of the other new wools is "astrakhan" which is used to make short sport coats in simulation of the fur. The wool used for this is mohair, soft and silky as a baby's hair, with little rings and knots all through it, so that the finished garment knitted from this material has all the appearance of astrakhan fur.

"Teazle wool," is still another new one. This is used especially for tam o' shanters and sports hats and caps. After the garment has been completed the wool is fleeced up with a wire brush and a beautiful, fluffy effect is obtained. This wool is obtainable in 45 exquisite shades.

A certain kind of wool is now being imported into China in a far different state from that in which it left here as a little export! The camel's hair wool, made from the shaggy backs of the camels of North China, and obtainable only in the natural color, is being shown here.

Still another of the "novelty" wools is alpaca, or "ice wool," a very fine, hairy, wiry type.

Shetland wool is very much in demand just now for women's and children's undergarments which are knitted in lace-like designs that are lovely.

The popular double, knitting wool is discovered no longer only in modest greys and blacks but bursts forth in several fine imitations of Highland plaids which are used for those golf stockings which are guaranteed to scare erratic putts into their cups on any course.

The English manufacturers of these wools maintain a staff of 30 designers who are constantly at work translating the *dernier cri* in modes into new fashions in knitting. The office here, 509 Glen Line Building, has several copies of its thousands of directions for making all kinds of knitted articles. Many of these directions are now being printed in Chinese for distribution in the Chinese wool shops, so that amahs all about town will shortly be startling the city's traffic.

Owing to the widespread interest in knitting, THE CHINA PRESS has arranged for a series of lessons in knitting, with illustrations, the first of which follows:

"Dickie" Design. Length of Tunic 17 inches.

Materials:—3 ozs. Kingfisher Lustre Wool, 4-ply. Two No. 7 Knitting Needles. 7 Pearl Buttons.

Work at a tension to produce 6 stitches to the inch.

The Tunic.—Commencing at the lower edge of the Back, cast on 76 stitches.

Work in plain knitting for 11 rows. Then work alternately 1 row purl, 1 row plain (always knitting plain the 3 outside stitches in the purl row) and decreasing at each end of the needle in every 8th row until 64 stitches remain. Continue in the plain smooth fabric until the work measures 10 inches from the commencement. Then decrease at each end of the needle in every plain row until 52 stitches remain. Work without shaping for 2½ inches, ending with a plain row. Proceed as follows:

1st row.—K. 3, P. 9, K. 28, P. 9, K. 3.

2nd row.—Knit plain.

Repeat the 1st and 2nd rows three times. In the next row work as follows:

K. 3, P. 9, K. 6, cast off 24, stitches, K. 3, P. 4, K. 3.

Work on the last 10 stitches in alternate rows of plain and purl (always knitting plain the 3 outside stitches of the purl row) for 3½ inches.

Then increase at the armhole-edge of the plain knitted rows until 16 stitches are on the needle. Continue in the plain smooth fabric for 2 inches, ending with a plain knitted row. Break off the wool and leave until the Left Shoulder is worked. Work on the 18 stitches for the Left Shoulder as follows:

1st row.—K. 18.

2nd row.—K. 3, P. 9, K. 6.

Repeat the 1st and 2nd rows for 1 inch, ending as the 2nd row. Break off the wool and leave until the other part of the Right Shoulder is worked.

Cast on 14 stitches.

1st row.—Knit plain.

2nd row.—K. 6, P. 2, K. 6.

Repeat these last two rows for 1 inch, ending as the 1st row, at the end of which cast on 16 stitches and knit the stitches of the Left Shoulder on to the same needle. Proceed as follows:

1st row.—K. 3, P. 9, K. 28, P. 2, K. 6.

2nd row.—Knit plain.

Repeat the 1st and 2nd rows five times. Continue working in alternate rows of purl and plain (always knitting plain the 3 outside stitches at the armhole-edge and 6 outside stitches at the straight edge) until the same number of rows has been worked as before the shaping of the other armhole. Now increase at the armhole-edge in the plain knitted rows until 54 stitches are on the needle. Work without shaping for 2 inches, ending with a plain knitted row.

Join the Fronts together as follows:

K. 3, P. 45, place the remaining 6 stitches behind the first 6 stitches of the other Front and knit together one stitch from each needle, P. 7, K. 3. Continue in plain smooth fabric (still knitting plain the 6 stitches and the 3 at each end of the needle in the purl rows) and shape to correspond with the Back, ending with a plain knitted row. Work 10 rows in plain knitting. Cast off.

The Sleeves.—Cast on 48 stitches.

Knit 1 row plain. Then work alternately 1 row purl, 1 row plain, always knitting plain the 3 outside stitches in the purl rows and increasing at each end of the needle in the plain rows until 60 stitches are on the needle. Then decrease at each end of the needle in every 8th row until 48 stitches remain. In the next plain knitted row knit together every 2nd and 3rd stitch.

Knit plain for 2 inches. Cast off.

The Belt.—Cast on 2 stitches.

Work in plain knitting, increasing at each end of the needle in every alternate row until 8 stitches are on the needle. Knit 4 rows in plain knitting. Now make the button-holes as follows:

1st row.—K. 3, cast off 2 stitches, K. 3.

2nd row.—K. 3, cast on 2 stitches, K. 3.

Continue in plain knitting until the work measures 4½ inches from the point, then work another button-hole like the first and continue in plain knitting until the work measures 22 inches from the commencement. Cast off.

The Slots.—Cast on 3 stitches.

Knit plain for 2 inches. Cast off.

The Trousers, Right Leg.—Cast on 60 stitches.

Work in rib of K. 1, P. 1, for ¾ inch. In the next row make button-holes as follows:

Work in rib on the first 13 stitches, wool forward, K. 2 tog., work in rib on the next 26 stitches, wool forward, K. 2 tog., work in rib to the end of the row. Continue in the rib for ¾ inch. Then shape for the back as follows:

1st row.—K. 6, turn, P. 3, K. 3.

2nd row.—K. 12, turn, P. 9, K. 3.

3rd row.—K. 18, turn, P. 15, K. 3.

4th row.—K. 24, turn, P. 21, K. 3.

5th row.—K. 30, turn, P. 27, K. 3.

6th row.—K. 36, turn, P. 33, K. 3.

7th row.—K. 60.

*Continue in plain smooth fabric, always knitting plain the 3 outside stitches in the purl rows, and increasing at the long side of the work in every 8th row until 6 stitches are on the needle. Now increase once at the short side of the work in each of the next 7 rows. In the next row increase at both ends of the needle, making 74 stitches in all. Now decrease at each end of the needle in every 2nd row until 60 stitches remain Continue, without shaping, until the Leg seam measures 3 inches from the last increase.

Knit plain for 1 inch. Cast off.

Left Leg.—Cast on 60 stitches.

Work the ribbing as for the Right Leg.

Then shape for the back as follows:

1st row.—K. 3, P. 3, turn, K. 6.

2nd row.—K 3, P. 9, turn, K. 12.

3rd row.—K. 3, P. 15, turn, K. 18.

4th row.—K. 3, P. 21, turn, K. 24.

5th row.—K. 3, P. 27, turn, K. 30.

6th row.—K. 3, P. 33, turn, K. 36.

7th row.—K. 3, P. 54, K. 3.

Work as form*in the instructions for the Right Leg to make up the Garment.—With a damp cloth and hot iron press the plain smooth fabric of the Tunic. Sew up the under-arm and sleeve seams. Sew the sleeves in the armholes, placing seam to seam. Sew the slots on the side seams at the required distance. Sew buttons on the belt to correspond with the button-holes Make button-hole loops at the edge of the Left Front and sew on buttons to correspond. Press the Trousers in similar fashion. Sew up the leg, back and front seams.

Tunic Suit For Baby Boy

Lithuania Plans Monopoly On Tea

(Exclusive China Press)

London, Jan. 25.—The Lithuanian government is considering a bill which would create a tea monopoly in Lithuania.

Kuomingtang Votes Thanks To Moscow

(Eastern News Agency)

Canton, Jan. 25.—At yesterday's sitting of the members of the Kuomingtang party, a resolution was passed that a reply telegram, expressing thanks to the people of the Soviet Republic, who had, first of all, addressed a congratulatory telegram to the conference of the Kuomingtang Party, should be dispatched. It is understood that at today's sitting, a motion will be presented for the despatch of a congratulatory telegram to the British Labor Party over the formation of its cabinet.

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CHINESE GENERAL IS WITNESS IN ARMS CASE HERE

The matter of a loaded revolver found by a police search party on the person of En Dau-sen Friday night brought General Mi Tsan-yuan former chief of the Salt Police in Chekiang and at present En's employer, into the Mixed Court to testify on his servant's behalf yesterday.

En was searched and arrested on North Chekiang Road by Constable Martin, and on being charged pleaded that he had been sent for the weapon by his master and was in the course of delivering it to the latter when arrested. This claim, as well as evidence given by the General, the police endeavored to contradict with facts in their possession. The general, who is said recently to have been appointed by provincial officials to establish a detective bureau here, testified that he had been attending a dinner in Foochow Road and, being a high official and having in mind the number of armed robberies which have occurred recently, had sent his servant for his revolver.

Inspector Mackenzie, of West Hongkew station, who prosecuted the case, took occasion to differ with this testimony. En, he said, was not going toward Foochow Road but away from it when apprehended.

Moreover, he pointed out that the belt from which the weapon depended was considerably too short to encircle the girth of the genial general, who remained smiling affably throughout the hearing. The general joined in the general laugh which greeted the making of this point.

The police emphasised the difficulty of their position in such a case. Here was a man, the Inspector said, with a permit to carry a revolver who allowed his servant to take charge of the weapon. The police could not know who the servant was and his possession of a weapon of this sort without having a permit to carry it was a serious offense. He asked for a conviction, especially in view of the number of serious crimes committed in the Settlement by armed men.

The Court agreed with the police and imposed a fine of $10, which sum the general smilingly handed over. The revolver was ordered to be returned to its owner through the Commissioner of Police.

As the venerable general, with his three attendants, was leaving the Court he met with another rebuff.

"Take off your hat," ordered the constable at the door, the official having put on his headgear. And the general, still smiling, obeyed.

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Nansen On Russia

A Land Of Failure And Of Hope

WILL SHE BE THE SAVIOUR OF EUROPE?

"It appears probable to me that not only will Russia some day, and at a date not far distant, save Europe in things material, but that the sorely needed spiritual renewal will also come from there."—Nansen

Russia and Peace, by Dr. Fridtjof Nansen. London: George Allen and Unwin. 5s.

The quotation given above might lead one to think that Dr. Nansen wrote as a Bolshevik. He is far from being one. He declares throughout his book that the Bolshevik experiment has been a failure. But that experiment was not Russia's own, he says. It was an importation from Western Europe, just as were the manners of the Court of the Tsars. The real Russia is only now coming to birth, and it is to that Russia that he looks with a fervent hope stirred by the grand music and the powerful writings that even now make their force felt all over the world.

After seeing the picture of misery that Nansen presents as a portrait of the Russia of today, those who believe that Western civilisation is a grand thing will find it a rude shock to be told by this undoubtedly great man that he regards the West almost with despair while he holds Russia before us as the hope of the future. Yet his quiet survey of the plight of Western Europe must be convincing to anyone who is not dazzled with the sparkle of surface splendour. He points to the spirit of war still brooding over the world. The nations, instead of uniting for reconstruction, are seeking a self-sufficient isolation, swayed as they are by mutual distrust. Fortunately, he says, the blame is to be laid upon an utterly absurd system of government, leaving one to conclude that bad government is an ill more easily cured than some. He seems to be not quite so sure as Romain Rolland that the Western nations are bound to go down to ruin in a welter of strife.

But where is the light of hope in Russia? Dr. Nansen does not show very clearly. What he does show is that the nations of the West, by keeping Russia at arm's length, are prolonging their own misery as well as hers and hampering the road to peace. Before the war Russia was Europe's great food provider. She exported more of the principal grains that now comes from America, Canada and the Argentine, whence Europe receives practically all its imported supplies.

The main purpose of Dr. Nansen's book is too much of politics at present and not enough of ploughing and of friendly trade. Russia has had her lesson and she is inclined to turn from politics and to concentrate on producing useful things and bringing them to those who need them. Of course, her Bolshevik rulers have not yet abandoned their doctrines nor entirely changed their methods. They are still placing severe restrictions on trade, maintaining official monopolies which are only less ruinous than the complete economic dictatorship that was attempted immediately after the revolution. After showing the disastrous results of State communism, Dr. Nansen says. "It is unnecessary to point out further that the Soviet Government's suppression of private trading was a grave error: that its attempt to organise economic life without money, and to distribute its products by means of State institutions, was an utter failure." But private trading has now been resumed, and, in spite of the continuing hindrances, the author believes that there are plenty of opportunities for foreigners to trade with Russia. He regards the co-operatives with special hope, though they are in some measure hampered by official interference.

A CANDID CRITIC

The chapters on transport, trade, agriculture, industry and finance in Russia are chiefly of interest to those who are concerned with the practical problem of trading with that country. Dr. Nansen considers that remarkable progress has been made since the New Economic Policy was introduced—that is, since the Soviet Government abandoned its pure State Communism. But he is critical throughout, and, while indicating the opportunities that are awaiting foreign traders, he points out candidly where some foreigners who have ventured have suffered losses through the interference of the Soviets.

The chapter on education is most enlightening. The Soviet leaders were able to make fine propaganda out of their efforts to improve education in Russia in the early days of the new regime, but it has been found that good intentions will not educate a people. Buildings and funds are required, and for lack of these, the magnificent effort in Russia has dwindled till now (according to Dr. Nansen) there are actually fewer primary schools working than under the Tsar's regime. The author is very severe in his comments on the Government's intolerance. "The great work which has to be done now in Russia," he says, "is the country's economic restoration—not the people's conversion to the doctrines of Marx and Bukharin. . . . When all is said and done, the only economic and social organisation of real value is that which is rooted in experience and everyday work." Yet, while saying this, Nansen tells the reasons for the Russian revolt against privilege and inheritance in such a way that he seems to be fully in sympathy with those in every land who feel that the present distribution of social favors, worldly goods and political power in the so-called civilized world is an outrageous injustice.

1,500,000 ORPHANS

It is as a relief worker that Dr. Nansen has come into intimate touch with the Russian people, and he naturally gives a high place to such work as a means of restoring understanding among the peoples of the world. The story he tells of the plight of Russian children in the famine districts, even now that the great hunger has passed, is very harrowing. Think of the orphans in those stricken regions—a million and a half of them—with their home life broken and the general disorganisation making it almost impossible for them to grow up as normal social beings. He says the Soviet has made great efforts, but has been unable to meet the needs fully. He urges foreigners to continue relief to Russian children "right up to the day when their country has been economically restored to such an extent that it can take over the whole responsibility." For at present "the state of things is so bad that it is difficult to find (among the homeless children) a healthy child, or one who is really normal, mentally, physically and psychically."

Dr. Nansen concludes with an earnest appeal to the people of the world and especially to the traders to co-operate with Russia for mutual benefit. Having read his appeal, and the apparently unbiased statement of facts with which he supports it, we return to his striking preface, the greater part of which we may be permitted to quote.

"The more one sees of the unbounded incompetence and national self-righteousness everywhere so blatantly manifest today, the more clearly does one become convinced that the first condition for finding a way—if a way there be—out of Europe's present confusion and advancing disintegration must be the attainment of a better mutual knowledge and understanding between its various peoples.

"Another people's outlook, actions, and conditions generally, should be judged as far as possible by the form of its psychology, way of thinking, and preconceptions, and not by our own. This is surely the first and chief condition for being able to understand, and yet it is the one sinned against most often, indeed daily, and not least in the case of Russia and Russian affairs.

"In this book the endeavor has been made to render, without prejudice, passion of partisanship, a brief account of the existing social, and especially economic, conditions in this vast and unhappy country, in the light of my impressions and those of my collaborators during the years that we have worked there, and of the information that we have obtained from the sources which seemed to be most reliable.

"It is clear that Russia, conceived as a factor in the development of world civilisation, with its great intellectual and material importance in the world's domestic economy, cannot in the long run remain in bondage to shifting political systems, especially when these are largely imported from without.

"A people's development strikes deeper roots; a people is a living organism, with its own inner life, and in the long run it will refuse to be held in check or directed by fortuitous rulers, even though these should succeed in putting forward or retarding the clock of evolution for a time.

"All Governments are transitory. The people and the soul of the people endure.

"Doubt may be entertained regarding the future of Western Europe and West European civilisation; but there can hardly be room for doubt that the Russian people has a great future before it, and a great mission to fulfil in the further life of Europe and the world.

"Even as the expanse of Russian and Siberian plains holds immense potentialities in its great treasures of wholly virgin or only partially cultivated land, so does the Russian people contain great reserve forces of unused intellectual and moral power.

"Russia's civilisation has not yet burst forth into blossom; it still belongs to the future.

"The civilisation of Russia, as we know it hitherto under the Romanoffs, has certainly not been Russian. It was a thin, West European veneer, imported and renewed from without, just as its center of culture, St. Petersburg, was merely an extremely uninspired copy of Europe, executed in stucco and plaster.

"Only when one's eyes catch a first glimpse of Moscow with the Kremlin's wonderful walls and towers, rising amid the surrounding plains, does one feel oneself on the threshold of another civilisation. This is no longer Europe, nor yet the Orient: it is Russia.

BOLSHEVISM NOT RUSSIAN

"Again, Bolshevism cannot be said to be really Russian. While its inner mechanism is more or less a copy of Tsardom turned upside down, the revolution itself was modelled, down to the smallest detail, on Europe, just as its theory, Marxism, was almost directly imported thence. But the idealism—the remarkable capacity for devotion by which it is largely sustained—is genuinely Russian.

"Not yet has the soul of the Russian people been able to cast off the yoke of Western Europe and to achieve its free development; not yet has it found a way to express its own truth. But its time will come.

"When we read the literature of Russia, and perhaps even more when we listen to the national music of the Russian people, its strange charm, vibrant with the suppressed glow of passion, making us conscious of the mighty, stirring echoes of melancholy from the limitless steppes, from the unknown depths of an alien existence; we seem to hear a soul still in bondage utter its eternal yearning for liberty, and deep down in that soul we recognise a world still unborn.

"One cannot be brought into close association with this great people, in prosperity or adversity, without feeling an affection for it and acquiring faith in its possibilities.

"It appears probable to me that not only, will Russia some day, and at a date not far distant, save Europe in things material, but that the sorely needed spiritual renewal will also come from there.

"And if that is so, there would seem to be every call for Western Europe, at this moment above all, to pay very close attention both to the Russian people and to the rapidly changing conditions in their vast country."

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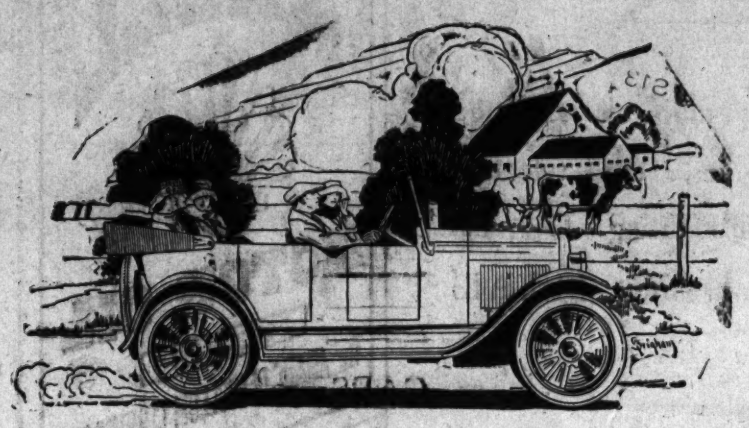

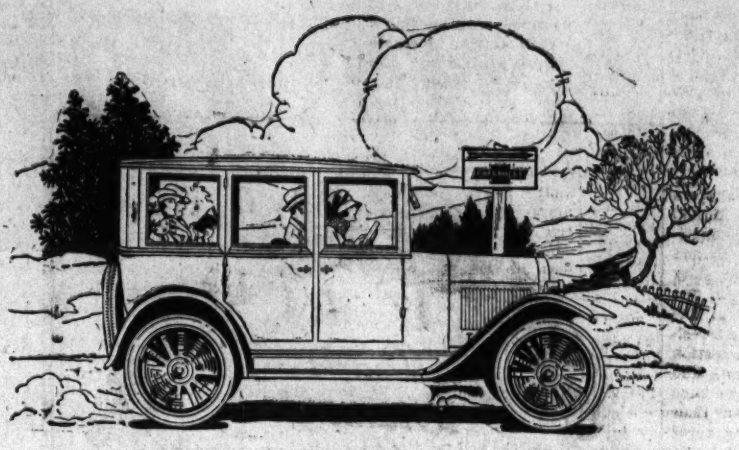

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Standards Of Opinion

BY BERNARD MOSES

The President's recent address to Congress suggests that there may be in America a standard of opinion different from that created by the imperfectly instructed majority. In spite of our reliance on the mass of people as the basis of the government, the conclusion must be accepted that the average intelligence and knowledge of the majority are not a sufficient equipment for conducting the higher functions of the government. This conclusion is confirmed by the fact that legal provision has been made for the selection of qualified persons to transact the public business.

The inspiring thought of republicanism is, that while the mass of the people may not have the technical knowledge or diplomatic foresight required for the management of the nation's finances, or the conduct of international affairs, they have adequate discernment to select persons competent to perform these functions. When, however, it is demanded that the persons elected shall hold opinions conformable to the standard created by the half-instructed majority, the virtue of popular election disappears.

A process of this kind appears to be going on in the United States at present, and a comparison of the Congress of today and the Congress of fifty or sixty years ago indicates some of the results of this movement. The hopeful thing about the President's address is the suggestion it offers that it is possible and necessary for the nation to have a higher standard of opinion than that now presented for general acceptance.

Different nations have different standards of opinion, and that which obtains in this country is in no way worthy of the intelligence of America.

In Germany, under the late empire, the standard of opinion was that entertained by the emperor and a limited class who constituted the military aristocracy. As they thought, so the nation thought. There were, of course, in the empire persons who did not accept this standard, just as in the United States there are many persons whose views are not represented by the current standard. In Germany independent political thought played only an unimportant role. The bulk of the German people entertained no opinion except that framed for their acceptance. When the emperor and his generals were for war, there was practically no opposition. After the revolution and the overthrow of the standard of opinion that had prevailed under the empire, local opinions and personal opinions survived, but the nation as a whole has been unable to create any standard expressing the spiritual unity of the people, and, like a mighty denizen of the sea drawn out of its native element, it has floundered about, and injured itself by its own contortions.

In England before the war it was the aristocracy that set the standard of opinion. They shared with the crown of loyalty of the people, who thought, or fancied they thought, as the aristocracy thought. The ordinary voters were content to be represented in Parliament by members of the aristocracy, and to see them occupy the high places in the government. The political storms of recent years have, however, destroyed the spiritual solidarity of the kingdom, and left something like a chaos of sentiment and opinions, with respect for the crown as apparently the only sentiment on which a standard of opinion can possibly be organised.

In France the standard of opinion has still another origin. There is no king, nor court, and the old aristocracy is practically without influence in shaping the national opinion. Hitherto democratic opinion has not dominated either the organisation of the nation nor controlled the processes of the government. The peasants are to so great an extent a group by themselves that their opinions have comparatively little influence outside the narrow range of their class life. The thinking that prevails and shapes the national opinion is that of the intellectual class. It is the members of this class who are especially prominent in the legislation and administration of the country, and their conspicuous activity in the political field and their public influence as scientists and men of letters makes their ideas the basis of the national standard of opinion.

Having Paris as the principal center of its activity, this class is in a position to make its thought influential throughout the country. Thus the standard of opinion in France is less the product of tradition and prejudice than is the case in most of the other nations. When it is affirmed that France is the most intellectual of the European nations, the assertion is supported by the fact that while England, for example, follows her reasoning in public affairs to a certain extent, she abandons it for tradition when a perplexing crisis arises. France, on the other hand, is less disposed to respect tradition, and is accustomed to rely on purely intellectual decisions, even in the presence of new problems. Her standard of public opinion has thus an origin which likens it to that dominant in the early decades of the United States.

It is probably impossible to reestablish the standard of opinion that existed in America under the early republic, but it would seem to be quite possible, considering the nation's intelligence, to create a standard more strictly representative of that intelligence than the one to which most of us now render homage.

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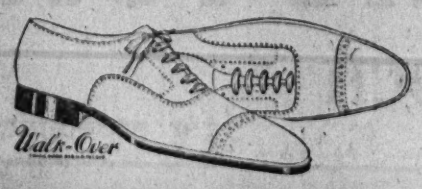

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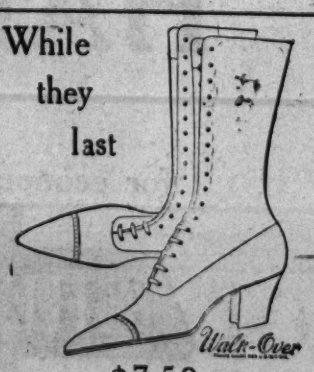

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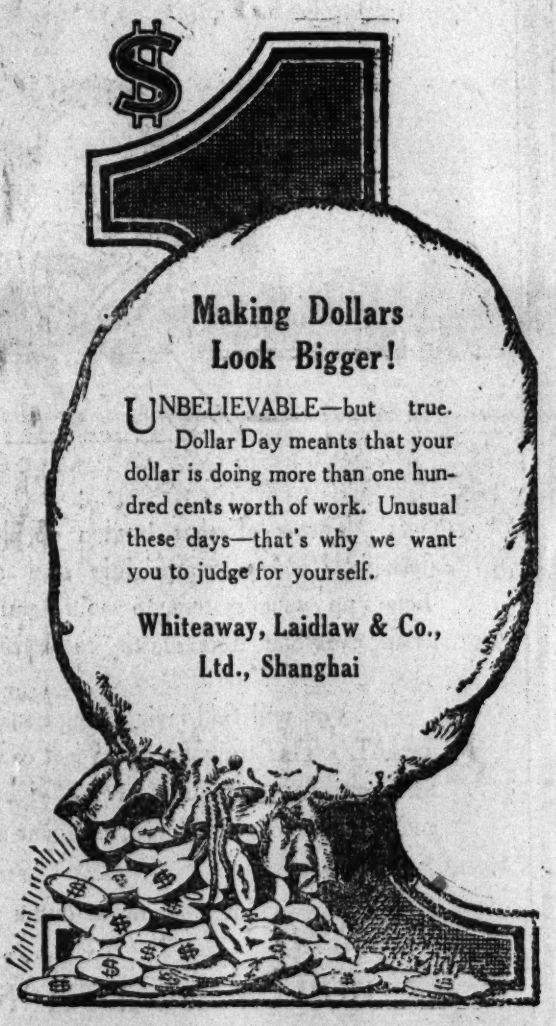
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American Impressions

By The Right Hon. David Lloyd George, O.M., M.P.

I have been asked to give some of the impressions I formed during my short stay on the American Continent. I hesitate to do so for the very best of all reasons. I did not stay long enough in any State or City to make even a superficial study of the county or its people. I have one dominant recollection, and that is, of the boundless hospitality and real kindness shown to my wife and daughter as well as to myself.

From that point of view the journey will be to me one of those memories that sweeten life. But when you come to observations on the country itself, its citizens, or its institutions, I was not there long enough to acquire the material. When you dash through a Continent in express trains, and view its land through railway windows, and its people either in masses on the streets along which you pass, or in assembly rooms from public platform, you can only form cinematic impressions at best. Still, I acquired certain definite ideas from the fleeting glimpses of North America which I obtained.

Any traveller form this crowded island is bound to be struck by the vastness of Canada and the States. After rushing along for days and nights at express speed in a westward direction, I was informed at the town where I alighted that I was making a great mistake not to arrange to visit the Great West! After days and nights of hurrying Southward, I was told that I was missing something fundamentally different from anything I had yet seen by my neglect to proceed to the Southern States! Cities and villages everywhere give one the idea of endless affluence. The vast stores and shops. The sumptuous hotels. The streets in the cities and the roads leading to the cities are alive with automobiles of every size and description. A single State in America has on its register more motor cars than the whole of the United Kingdom. But perhaps more than all, one has a sense of the infinite resources of these gigantic territories. The vast grain belt stretching for thousands of miles from North to South and for hundreds from East to West; the cotton area of the South; the garden lands of California, Florida, and Southern Canada; the mineral resources unequalled in any continent for richness and variety. Coal deposits in such abundance that the bulk are untouched; the navigable waterways, rivers and lakes; the water-power available for industry where most needed; the immense forests, with everywhere the suggestion of unexplored treasure which when revealed will exceed the vision of the Golden City of men's dreams.

Are you think of all this you reckon up on a piece of paper what the population of the States will be when it equals that of England per square mile, and what the population of Canada will be when the great Dominion is peopled as Scotland is to-day. The United States on the English scale ought to maintain a population of 1,500,000,000, and Canada on the Scottish scale a population of 600,000,000. When you think of all this you cannot help feeling that in visiting these regions you are making the acquaintance of the Future. This was the dominant feeling that possessed me as I passed through Canada and the United States.

And first to Canada. I visited Canada twent-four years ago, and was able, therefore, to note the progress made since that period. I could see it in the enormous strides made by Montreal, Toronto and Winnipeg. During that interval of years they have leapt forward in population, in wealth and importance. The impressive streets, wide and lined with attractive shops or immense offices, the noble public buildings,—provincial, municipal, educational and ecclesiastical—the miles of comfortable and commodious residences all betoken a well-established and confident prosperity. What struck me most of all in Canada and in the States was the number, and even more the dimensions, of the projects for change and improvement around these cities. Where we are apt here to niggle in thousands, over there they plan in millions. Montreal, Toronto and Winnipeg were full of gigantic schemes for the development of trade, equipment and amenity. Amongst others, a thousand million dollar canal to carry the grain of the West from the lakes to the sea was a subject of constant discussion on 'change and in club. These fine cities are, of course, dependent on the bounty of the Canadian soil in grain, timber and minerals.

When I got to the grain centres of the States I was struck by the feeling that existed there of the formidable character of Canadian competition in wheat growing. Generations of cultivation had exhausted the unreplenished fertility of their own lands, whereas Canada had unlimited fields of virgin soil of the finest quality, which still yield rich harvests without artificial fertilization. The American farmers felt their chances of competing in neutral markets against the Canadian exporters were diminishing. Although home population which is well over 100,000,000 provides them with a ready market at their own doors, I was nevertheless, told at Minneapolis by farmers' representatives there that American farming suffers considerably from the loss of Canadian competition and partly through European unsettlement. Nowhere are the possibilities of Canada more thoroughly realized and appreciated than across the frontier.

In this connexion I was very gratified to find how Canadian stock had appreciated in the States in consequence of the War. The valour and prowess of the Canadian troops on the bloody battlefields of Europe had clearly made an ineffaceable impression on the American mind. Americans talk of Canadians in a totally different strain to that which I recall in 1899. There is a note of admiration and respect which was not conspicuous in those days. On the other hand, strange as it may seem, I was surprised to discover that Canadians themselves did not seem fully to realize the magnitude of their achievement in the Great War. Had they been disposed to exaggerate their contribution to victory, that would not have surprised me so much.

Every nation naturally dwells on its own triumphs, often to the exclusion of those achieved by other nations. The fault of Canada is in the opposite direction. It errs from excessive modesty. What the second battle of Ypres—the storming of the Vimy Ridge—the hurling back of the Germans on the 8th August, 1918, and the breaking through of the Hindenburg line meant to the Allies—and to the world—is not fully comprehended by the people whose gallant sons won those decisive and epochal victories. It may be that political or racial reasons may have had something to do with damping down the enthusiasm of an honourable pride. Whatever the reason that is what I found.

With all this remarkable advance in Canadian prosperity and national prestige, and with all the infinite undeveloped resources of Canada, I had a feeling that the growth of the population was not what it might have been. In 1901 the population was 5,371,315; today it is between 8 and 9 millions. The growth in wealth would have justified a much larger growth in population. What is the reason? Has a real effort been made and sustained to attract people from Europe to this land of infinite promise? I think it will be conceded that more might have been done had there been no cross-currents to impede a policy of encouragement for immigration. For two or three years the motherland has had an unemployed list ranging between 1,300,000 and 2,000,000. With dependents this represents a population of 4,000,000 to 5,000,000 in all. These include some of the best, most skilful and efficient workers in the world. With a little mobilization and training they could apply their hands to any industry that promised a livelihood.

The doors of the United States of American are now only partially opened to emigrants. Would it not have been well for Canada to have taken prompt and full advantage of these exceptional conditions to fill up her vacant land? She has endless reserves of undeveloped wealth. She needs men and women to open them up and exploit them for the greater enrichment of the great Dominion and the happiness of its people. There is a lag somewhere. Where is it? Canada is unquestionably missing one of the greatest opportunities ever presented to it of advancing its real power. It might now acquire an accession of strength which it needs by attracting to its soil a proportion of this fine population. They are men and women of the same race and tradition as the majority of the people of Canada. A few years hence the chance may have gone. The ordinary methods of attracting emigrants are worthless. A bolder and more enterprising policy is needed on both sides of the Atlantic. But with co-operation results could be secured that whilst giving Canada a short forward would at the same time strengthen the British Empire as a whole.

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Religion To-day

The Trend Of Current Thought And Discussion

WHAT IS FUNDAMENTALISM?

Who are Fundamentalists, and what is fundamentalism? They have been filling many columns in the American papers lately.

The name "Fundamentalist" comes from the fact that when the movement was organized, about two years ago, a formal statement was drawn up of those doctrines of the Christian faith which were held to be fundamental. The name is used officially, and it is not a mere descriptive term. For instance, the meetings of the last week were held under the auspices of the Baptist Fundamentalist League of New York. Strong groups of Fundamentalists are to be found in all, or nearly all, the Protestant churches. The name is not used to designate any group in the Episcopal or Catholic churches.

Among the doctrines considered fundamental, that which has aroused most heated controversy concerns belief in "an infallible Bible." That was the subject of the address of the Rev. J. Frank Norris at the opening meeting of the convention last week, which received some extended notice in the press and which answers the second of our opening questions, What is Fundamentalism?

The New York Tribune quotes the Rev. Mr. Norris as saying:

"We do not fear scientific research. We welcome it, for all the investigation of the last thirty years has confirmed our confidence. The archaeologists working with pick and shovel have found the Bible stories cut in hierogiyphics again and again, until we can almost say that the historic parts of the Scriptures could be reproduced from other sources if every Bible in the world were destroyed.

"We Fundamentalists believe that the Bible is the Word of God, so inspired as to be free from any error, the final and complete revelation of God's will to man; not that it contains the Word of God; but that it is the Word of God.

"The modernists who cast doubt upon this truth are following the same course as Satan in the Garden of Eden, who first questioned the word of God before he told Eve that she had no need of God and tempted her. And the Modernists are headed for the same expression of atheism which Satan professed before the fall of man.

"Adam knew more about biology than any man living today, for he knew all the beasts of the field by name. I would believe that God made man from the tadpole and chimpanzee if He said so, but He didn't. The reason we find different species is because, as Genesis tells us, God separated every living creature after its kind. Science cannot disprove the Bible story."

THE MODERNIST VIEW

These statements by one of the leading exponents of fundamentalism give a clear idea of their point of view. It is belief based on authority, and their authority is the Bible, both Old and New Testaments, interpreted literally. The Modernist, on the other hand, may be said to hold all truth as one, and if the scholar and scientist set forth certain things in their particular field of study as proven and these things contradict statements made in the Bible or in the creeds, or by the authority of a church, the Modernist either disregards ecclesiastical authority in any of its forms or seeks to interpret its statements so that they may not be in conflict with the findings of science. Thus he would explain the creation story in the Bible, not as historic fact but as the popular idea of how the world was created that prevailed in the days of Moses or thereabouts.

In the Episcopal Church there is no group or party known as "Fundamentalists," yet that term has been used to describe those who recently drew up the pastoral letter of the House of Bishops. According to the newspaper account, the Rev. Karl Reiland, rector of St. George's Church, New York City, wrote in the weekly bulletin of his church concerning this letter as follows:

"I want to urge every one to be patient and hold on, for that resolution will be so absolutely and ably answered both here and in England that it will never trouble any liberal Christian. The resolution is a reactionary, 'fundamentalist' aberration and will stand as a humiliating monument to Episcopal scholarship."

BISHOP MANNING'S FAITH

Bishop Manning, Dr. Reiland's immediate superior, was one of the bishops who framed the resolution. But in a recent sermon he definitely repudiated the title of Fundamentalist, which is here given to him. Bishop Manning's sermon was entitled "Fundamentalism or Modernism?" and in it he had this to say:

"The question with us in this Church is not fundamentalism or modernism, but belief in Jesus Christ, the Son of God. Our attitude toward modernism depends upon what is meant by it. If by modernism is meant only the desire to be wholly loyal to truth, to use our minds honestly and freely, to recognize and rejoice in the fruits of modern knowledge and the results of scientific research, I suppose almost all of us in this church are in full sympathy with it, and we need no special appellation to announce the fact. But if modernism or liberalism means, as in the hands of some of its exponents it unhappily does mean, the denial, or in veiled term the undermining, of belief in Our Lord Jesus Christ as God, then it is plain that it can have no rightful place in a church which lives to propagate this belief."

Just wherein does this attitude of mind differ from that of the Rev. Dr. Norris? The Bishop sets this forth clearly in a note to the sermon. It is a question of authority. The Fundamentalists in the evangelical churches base their beliefs on the authority of an inspired Bible. The Bishop rests his belief on the authority of an inspired creed. He rejects their standard, and asserts that of his Church in these definite phrases:

"The communions chiefly involved in the present controversy are those which are committed to one or the other of the confessions of faith drawn up in the sixteenth century. These confessions of faith are elaborate doctrinal statements expressing the theological opinion of their own time in regard to the inspiration of the Bble. Our standard of belief is a far simpler and more fundamental (note the use of the word) one than this. Our faith is contained in the Apostles' and Nicene creeds."

INSPIRED CREED, INSPIRED BIBLE

Where inspired creed and inspired Bible are in accord groups will be found in perfect agreement—for instance, on the subject of the Virgin Birth. "Faith in the Virgin Birth and the physical resurrection," reads the newspaper story, "was reaffirmed by Dr. Norris, while amens from the audience rolled through the church in a recurrent obbligato"; while the Bishop's letter reads:

"Objections to the doctrine of the Virgin Birth or to the bodily resurrection of our Lord Jesus Christ are not only contrary to Christian tradition, but have been abundantly dealt with by the best scholarship of the day."

And again:

"Our belief in Him as God makes reasonable and natural our acceptance of the fact of the Virgin Birth as declared in the Scriptures and as confessed in the Creed from the earliest times."

Truth in both cases is based on authority, only the authority cited differs in some small degree. Both agree on the Virgin Birth, but they differ as to the literal interpretation of the birth of Eve from Adam's rib. The Catholic Church adds to the doctrine of the Virgin Birth of Christ the dogma of the Immaculate Conception of the Virgin Mary, which is not found in the Bible or creeds, but rests upon the authority of the Church.

Dr. Morris probably would repudiate both the Immaculate Conception and the Assumption, as not based on his authority, the Bible. The Episcopal Church seems to divide. Some apparently would accept the Immaculate Conception. Yesterday the Church of St. Mary the Virgin announced a pontifical high mass in celebration of its "patronal festival," the "Conception of the Blessed Virgin Mary." It should, perhaps, be explained that the Immaculate Conception refers to the birth of the Virgin free from taint of original sin, and has nothing to do with the Virgin Birth of Christ.

RELIGIONS OF AUTHORITY

The Modernist, then, in the heat of controversy is apt to apply the term "fundamentalist" indiscriminately to all whose belief rests on what Sabatier called "religions of authority." And it is true that their point of view is the same, however radically they may differ as to the authority they accept.

The vital difference between the two schools of thought is not so much a difference in authority as a difference in point of view, of mental approach to all problems. The scientist's attitude is beautifully set forth in the story of the life of Professor Michael Pupin, of Columbia university, in his recently published book, "From Immigrant to Inventor," in which he says:

"Oh, what a beautiful vista that opens to our imagination, and what new beauties are disclosed by science in the meaning of the words in Genesis: 'He breathed into his nostrils the breath of life, and man became a living soul.' The light of the stars is a part of the life-giving breath of God. I never look now upon the starlit vault of the heaven without feeling this divine breath and its quickening action upon my soul. But here I must stop. I feel the heavy hand of the fundamentalist pulling me down, and the icy chill of his disapproving voice reminds me that his theology will not permit an interpretation of the words of Genesis which cannot be understood by people whose knowledge of science is about the same as that of the Assyrians and Chaldeans of several thousand years ago."

THE SCIENTIST'S VIEW

Perhaps at last Professor Pupin has revealed the vital difference between the Fundamentalist and the Modernist. According to his description the Fundamentalist interprets his Bible from a literal, or material, point of view; while in the case of this particular scientist his interpretation is that of the poet, and from the poet's point of view the conflict between religion and science disappears. As he says in a charming portrait of his mother, "Her religion taught her how to catch the spirit of science, and I was always certain that science can teach us how to catch the spirit of her religion."

The object of this article is to state the issues involved. One group sees truth as something that has been revealed in the past. It may rest upon belief in an infallible Bible, as is the case with those who apply the name "Fundamentalist" to themselves, or it may depend upon a creed or apostolic tradition or a dogma of the Church. The findings of modern scholarship are accepted or rejected as they agree or disagree with this authority. The Modernist, on the other hand, looks upon truth as an object of search.

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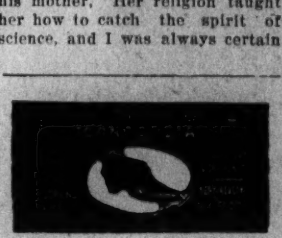

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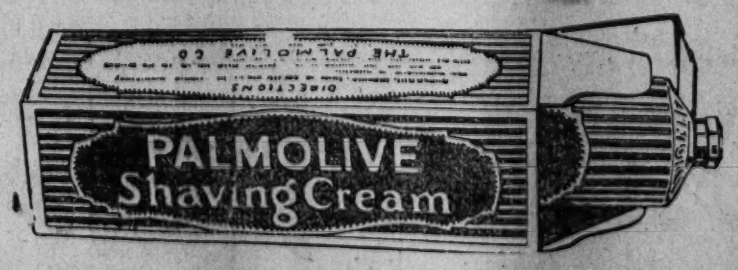

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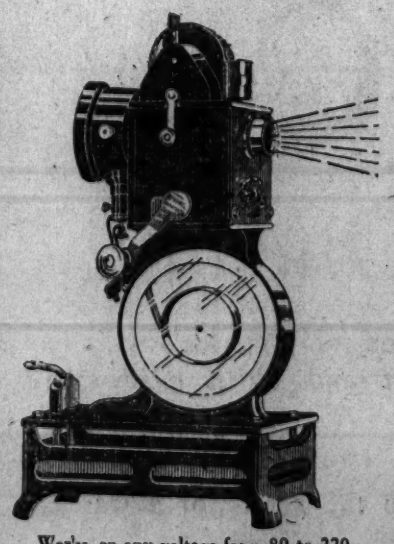

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A Debate On The Infallibility Of The Bible By Two Noted Preachers

The controversy now raging in the United States with the infallibility of the Bible the most disputed point between the Fundamentalists and the Modernists culminated in New York recently when the Rev. John Roach Straton, pastor of the Calvary Baptist Church, and the the Rev. Charles Francis Potter, pastor of the West Side Unitarian Church, debated the issue before an enormous crowd in Dr. Straton's church.

Over 1,000 were turned away after the church was crowded to its limits, police were called to keep order, and the church was at a high emotional and physical pitch all through the discussion. Dr. Potter won the decision from three legally-trained judges. According to newspaper accounts he also had the crowd cheering for him continually.

Because of the interest in the question that has grown out of recent developments in theological discussion in Shanghai THE CHINA PRESS below prints 'deadly parallel' columns setting forth both sides of the controversy.

-:- Fundamentalism -:-

Rev. John Roach Straton, taking the affirmative side, opened by saying that the subject being "Resolved That the Bible Is the Infallible Word of God'' he did not, therefore, have to argue the existence of God.

He then continued by saying that God, actually existing as a ruler of the universe, would necessarily reveal himself to man. He could not conceive, he said, of God not doing so or of His leaving the world to drift without guidance. Such a thought, he said, was impossible to an intelligent mind. He added:

My only task in this debate is to establish the fact that the Bible is this revelation, and I will make my argument on facts and not on fancies or doctrines.

The modernists and the rationists exalt the individual consciousness as the seat of final authority. This only means that God has been dethroned and the man put in his place.

RELIGIOUS ANARCHISTS

A man who becomes a law unto himself and declares he will do only what he himself thinks right and what he wishes to do, we call an anarchist. With sober hearts and earnest minds, we need to face the question whether this truth does not apply to the man in the religious world who says the same thing.

Within the limits of the great truths that have been revealed to us, the individual is free to choose for himself, but, unless we are to have chaos and confusion unspeakable in the religious world, there must be the unifying tendency of a common faith arising out of the authority of an accepted body of truth.

This body of truth we have in the Bible.

The silly sensationalism, the carnime religion that is seen in many of our churches and the puny little essays that are delivered from many of our pulpits and dignified through courtesy with the name of sermons, are pitiful in comparison with the grand preaching of the past which gave forth a sure note of warning and promise by the very authority of God Himself speaking through His Holy Word.

APPEAL TO COLLEGES

At this point Dr. Straton abandoned argument for appeal and exhorted his religious colleagues to re-establish the authority of the Bible and "come back to the old-fashioned preaching that flows from it."

He said:

"Loss of faith in the Bible as God's infallible word and the consequent rejection of the teachings of the Bible is the real source of the loss of parental, social and civil authority today. This is the source of anarchy among governments and of the sensuality in society which are the greatest dangers of the time. We must re-establish respect for authority everywhere and that can come only through re-establishing respect for the Bible as God's word."

The Bible, Dr. Straton said, is being printed at the rate of 720 copies an hour, and is translated into more than 700 languages, so that "seven-tenths of the children of men can read it in their mother tongue" He asked:

"What is the reason and secret of it all? Jesus Christ said the word is truth. Must not that be the secret of it?"

FAKE STORY ABSURD

"Here is a book which has commanded the earnest allegiance and deepest devotion of an ever-increasing number of the highest souls of our earth. Must this not be true because the Bible is the divine and infallible revelation from a wise and loving God? Have not men clung to this book because there have been found in it the very bread and water of life?

"Is it too monstrous to suppose that a maze of myths, on a cunningly devised tissue of lies, errors and superstitions could so have gripped the human race? And from God's side, assuming that there is a living God, is not the thought that he would allow the Bible to continue to flourish if it is a fake, absurd upon the very face of it?

"Is it not true, therefore, that to deny the Divine origin and infallibility of the Bible is really to deny the existence of a wise and loving God?"

In speaking of the universality of conviction carried by the Bible, Dr. Straton challenged any one to name a book or writing or a cause that has received such universal support.

He said:

"The Bible's truths convert the Hottentot and Chinaman exactly as they convert the Englishman and the American. The Koran or Vedas have no appeal to the universal human mind and heart, but the Bible has, and this stamps it as the one universal Book.

MIRACULOUS UNITY

The miraculous unity in diversity of this Book argues conclusively to the thoughtful mind the oneness and divinity of its origin and therefore of its infallibility.

"Think again on the good works of the Book as a sufficient credential of its character and its claims. It has justified its claim by its deeds and has thus vindicated its right to stand forever as the one sufficient and final authority among the children of men.

The fundamentalists are criticized by some surface thinkers because it is asserted they argue too much about doctrines. We are not arguing about doctrines here. We are arguing about facts. Behind every true doctrine of the church there are substantial facts. The fundamentalists live in the realm of reality and not in the realm of hypotheses and subjective ideas. Christianity is first of all a religion of facts. The doctrines are simply statements of facts.

BIBLE A REALITY

"Here, for example, is the Bible itself. It is an objective reality and not a subjective idea.

"The church is a fact.

"The Sabbath Day is an historical fact.

"It is likewise in itself a proof of the literal truth of the Resurrection of Jesus Christ. Again here is the fact of the ordinance of baptism, which is another proof and monument of the Resurrection. So that through the entire realm of religion, while its great word is faith, nevertheless this faith is founded on facts and not fancies.

IT IS GOD SPEAKING

"It deals with verities and not vagaries. It handles substantial truths and not indefinite hypo-

(Continued on Page 18)

"Time Has Proved It"

SAYS REV. J. R. STRATON

From the argument of Rev. John Roach Straton, of Calvary Baptist Church:

"Fire and sword and persecution and war have done their best to eradicate this book from among men and to prevent its circulation, but like the burning bush of Moses, while burning it has remained still unconsumed.

"It is said that in one century 150,000 persons were butchered to death for reading the Bible. The jailor's key, the headsman's axe, the rope of the gallows, the fagot of the bigot, the powder of the poisoner, the dagger of the assasin have all combined to annihilate the Bible, but despite all opposition it has come forward serenely on its victorious career."

"The Bible is still the world's 'best seller.' Its circulation is now more than 250,000,000 copies actually in existence.

"I would point out the fact that while there is scarcely a scientific textbook that is ten years old that is not already out of date, the Bible after these thousand of years, is still doing business at the same old stand.

"Is it not too monstrous to suppose that a maze of myths, or a cunningly devised tissue of lies, errors and superstitions, could so have gripped the human race? And from God's side, assuming that there is a living God, is not the thought that he would allow the Bible to continue to flourish if it is a fake, absurd upon the very face of it?"

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-:- Modernism -:-

Taking the negative, the Rev. Charles Francis Potter, S. T. M., pastor of the West Side Unitarian to the exact wording of the subject under discussion. Notice that the resolution does not state, "Resolved, that the Bible is the best book in the world" nor "Resolved, that we find God's word in the Bible." Neither of which resolutions would find me upholding the negative side.

When any one says that the Bible is the "infallible" word of God, we understand that person to mean, that every part of the Bible is the word of God and therefore infallible.

Dr. Potter told of his early religious training. He was sent to Sunday School when three years of age. By the time he was seven he had learned by heart great sections of it. His mother once punished him for what she thought was a lie. He discovered, to his astonishment, that in the Bible there was no "Thou shalt not lie."

ISAAC AND JACOB LIED

He discovered also:

"Isaac and Jacob continually lied, and the more they lied the better they seemed to get along. Jacob deceived his brother, then his father, and then his father-in-law, and the Lord blessed him and called him Israel ruling with God."

Dr. Potter here remarked:

"Thus early I learned by myself to question the doctrine of the sacred completeness of the Ten Commandments and the infallibility of the Bible."

These childhood and boyhood question of mine I found in later college years are the very questions which are asked by the so-called higher critics.

Dr. Potter at this point submitted to his audience a number of striking inaccuracies and unhistoric statements from the Bible. They follow:

ERRORS OF HISTORY

Joshua 10:12-14—Joshua making sun stand still. Those who wrote that story had no idea of the astronomical havoc they were creating. If the sun had stood still "about a whole day" not only would the Amorites have perished, but Josnua and the Israelites as well.

Luke 2—"Now it came to pass in those days, there went out a decree from Cesar Augustus that all the world should be enrolled. This was the first enrollment made when Quirinius was Governor of Syria. Joseph and Mary went up to Bethlehem for enrollment and there Jesus was born (and Matthew says in the days of Herod the King). Three errors of history are to be noted in this passage:

1—There is no record of a world census, not even a Roman world census, in the careful records of the Romans.

2—A small enrollment in Palestine was made by Quirinius, but it was ten years after the death of Herod.

3—At the time of the birth of Jesus, the Governor of Syria was not Quirinius, but Quintus Sentius Saterninus.

Gen. 22:1—"And it came to pass after these things that God did tempt Abraham."

Jac. 1:13—"Let no man say when he is tempted, I am tempted of God: for God cannot be tempted with evil, neither tempteth He any man."

1st Kings 6:45—"There is no man that sinneth not."

1st John 3:9—"Whosoever is born of God doth not commit sin: he cannot sin because he is born of God."

Matt. 5:33-34.

Matt. 5:38-39.

Matt. 5:43-44. (These passages flatly contradict the Mosaic law.)

If it be objected that the contradictions between the Old Testament and the New Testament are no proof of the infallibility of the Bible, because we must interpret the Old Testament by the New Testament, how about the following contradictions in the New Testament, indeed in the same book:

NEW TESTAMENT ERROR

Rom. 2:11—"There is no respect of persons with God." (This means no partiality.)

Rom. 9:13—"Jacob I loved, but Esau I hated."

Rom. 9:18—"So then, He hath

(Continued on Page 18)

"It Is Not Infallible"

SAYS REV. C. F. POTTER

Extracts from the address of the Rev. Charles Francis Potter, S. T. M., of the West Side Unitarian Church:

"Let me direct your attention to several passages in the Bible. I hope you and the judges will make a note of these references, and you can look them up in whatever version you think is the verbally inspired infallible word of God.

"Ex. 22:18—God said, 'Thou shalt not suffer a witch to live.' Very few in this audience would, if on a jury, sentence to death any woman charged with witchcraft no matter what the evidence, and yet on this supposed command of God, and because of the idea that the Bible is the infallible word of God, thousands of innocent women have been tortured and killed by religious fanatical literalists. This one verse alone proves my contention.

"Deut. 21:18-21. Here is a command to stone to death disobedient children, without trial, on the accusation of their parents. If the parents of New York obeyed this tomorrow, think of what it would mean. For one thing the parents would be arrested for murder, and rightly.

"Remember that the Old Testament was written in Hebrew, which was translated into Greek and then into English. Remember that Jesus spoke in Aramaic, which was translated into Greek and those in turn, into English. This, you see, necessitates infallible translators, and if you think translators are infallible you have only to compare the different versions of the Bible."

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The Powers And China

"The Open Door Doctrine In Relation To China." By Mingchien, Joshua Bau, Ph. D. New York: The Macmillan Company, G.$2.50.

An increasing number of Chinese students are devoting themselves to research on topics of modern Chinese history. The author of the volume before us has himself, in an earlier volume, contributed to the output of works of this kind in his "The Foreign Relations of China," says the Far Eastern Times. This kind of work is to be welcomed, but it might be made vastly more useful if it were not so entirely dependent on foreign sources. There is a whole series of monographs on various aspects of modern China in which not a single direct reference is made to Chinese historical sources. It is natural enough that foreign scholars should be very largely precluded from the investigation of Chinese sources, the difficulties of the language standing in the way (except for the sinologist, who rarely cares anything about history and still less rarely about politics; and there is very little indeed in the way of translation of Chinese historical writings (of the modern period) to help them. We recall, of course, Professor Parker's "Pagoda" series, but we believe it went no further than two booklets; and there is some stray literature, but nothing comprehensive has been attempted. One would almost suppose that the Chinese student who manages to get abroad does so on the strength of his English and on the express condition that he never reads Chinese again, so very rarely does he, in his published work at any rate, give us anything in the way of Chinese sources, either first or second hand, as authorities for his assertions. At times, indeed, this absence of Chinese chapter and verse is extremely inconvenient. Take for example the suggestion thrown out in the present volume that the Open Door idea originated with the Chinese themselves. No evidence is given, but the Chinese text of the Treaty of Nanking is said to suggest this. In what way, we are not told. Incidentally, we may say that this suggestion is thrown out not by Dr. Bau himself, but by the writer of the introduction to his book, Mr. Tyler Dr. Bau carefully avoids reference to this possibility, in his chapter Dennett; but the very fact that on the origin of the Open Door doctrine, is very suggestive.

Setting aside, however, the remarkable absence of reference to Chinese sources, we come to what actually is in the book. The first chapter deals with the origin of the doctrine, which, it is assumed, is based on two principles—equal opportunity for all to trade with China, and the integrity of China. Dr. Bau points out that as early as what he calls the "Opium War" between Great Britain and China, before the United States had entered into treaty relations with China, Commodore Kearney, of the U. S. Navy, demanded and obtained from the Chinese Commissioners the assurance that whatever trade concessions were to be made to the British would be extended to Americans as well; and then he proceeds to show that each of the nations at that time making treaties with China insisted on the same principal. He says nothing about the Chinese insisting on it, but he does quote Queen Victoria's communication to Parliament of the signature of the Supplementary Treaty, in which she stated that she had "uniformly disclaimed the wish for any exclusive advantages." In the absence of direct evidence of the idea of equal opportunity, (which by the way is not quite the same thing as the open door), having come from the Chinese themselves, the credit for the first practice of the principle would therefore appear to be due to Great Britain. The real interest of the doctrine, however, does not begin until we get to 1898 and thereabouts. Here it is interesting to note that Dr. Bau credits Great Britain with a love for the open door policy even in the years of scramble, when she herself, more or less in self-defence we suppose, was anxious to proclaim and maintain the open door. Dr. Bau quotes British statesmen, traders and travellers as favoring the open door policy, and then goes on to say:

Anxious, however, as she might be to proclaim and maintain the Open Door Doctrine, Great Britain found that she herself was already stained with the spoliation of China and the establishment of a sphere of influence in the Yangtsze Valley, and could not consistently preach a doctrine which she herself was not able to exemplify. She was compelled, therefore, to let the United States assume the honor of sponsoring the doctrine.

This would seem to imply that Great Britain reluctantly let the United States assume the honor in question, and this conclusion is interesting in view of the fact that the greatest American authority on Far Eastern affairs, Mr. Thomas F. Millard, has consistently maintained that Mr. Hay, when he moved in the matter, did so as the result of something not much less than a piece of chicanery, or at any rate Machiavellian diplomacy, on the part of Great Britain. Mr. Millard's interpretation implies a somewhat slight estimate of Mr. Hay's diplomatic capacity. Dr. Bau's reading of the case does not. We do not profess to choose between these two estimates, but we are reminded of Lord Acton's saying about the Monroe Doctrine, that it was instigated by Canning, welcomed by John Quincy Adams, proclaimed by President Monroe and rendered practicable by the existence of the British navy.

Dr. Bau traces the growth of the Open Door Doctrine through the difficult years 1898-1905, when the Portsmouth Treaty definitely crossed the last t and dotted the final i of the Russian deeds of assignment in Manchuria; and in subsequent chapters deals with the Practical Assertion of the Doctrine by the American Government on many occasions, the Breakdown and Reassertion of the Doctrine after the Revolution in China, and then turns to examine the meaning of its principles. These are examined separately, first the principle of equal opportunity of trade, and then the principle of the integrity of China, in the light of numerous diplomatic incidents. The principle of equal opportunity of trade is traced through three main stages, the John Hay stage, the Taft-Knox stage, and the Washington Conference stage, the last stage being the attainment of a definition of equal opportunity which debars the practice of spheres of influence and provides four means to facilitate the maintenance of the principle, namely, the Board of Reference, the prohibition of unfair discrimination in railway matters, the publication of existing and future commitments with or without respect to China, and the uniform levy of tariff rates at all frontiers, land or maritime. The chapter on the Integrity of China reaches a definition that amounts to an international counsel of perfection, with a string to it:

It includes the sovereignty, the independence, the territorial entity and the administrative integrity of China together with her neutral status in time of war to which she is not a party, and with the corollary of providing her the fullest and most unembarrassed opportunity to develop and maintain for herself an effective and stable government; with the qualification, however, that all valid agreements and commitments made in consequence of legitimate exercise of sovereignty *ex contractu*, however unfortunate they may be, are to be regarded as legitimate consequences of the exercise of sovereignty and not inconsistent with the doctrine of the integrity of China.

Other aspects of the Open Door Doctrine that are discussed at length are the relation of the doctrine to Spheres of Influence, its relation to Chinese Railways, its relation to Japan's Special Interest and to the New Banking Consortium. In a final chapter Dr. Bau discusses the Conditions of Successful Application of the doctrine. These conditions Dr. Bau is happy to find in the text of the Washington Treaties, wherein the Powers "re-affirm, reassert, revitalise, specify and amplify the Doctrine" and also "solemnly undertake not to violate its principles, regardless of the observance of other Powers, thus abandoning the original reservation of qualification which had rendered the doctrine ineffective and non-obligatory."

From what has been said, it will be gathered that Dr. Bau's volume covers the field pretty exhaustively; and we may add that each aspect of the matter is treated in considerable detail, well documented from non-Chinese sources, and with a good grasp of general principles that secures the author from losing himself in a highly complex and multifarious mass of detail. Except that we should have liked, as indicated above, a larger draught from Chinese sources, we find here an excellently prepared guide to and interpretation of a wide and difficult subject, careful and trustworthy, and likely to meet the requirements of most students of special aspects of China's international relations.

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Fundamentalism

(Continued from Page 17)

theses. I shall expect that my honorable opponent will throughout these debates avoid any appeal to the merely subjective.

"The supreme religious question of this age is 'Do we believe God; not do we believe about God.'

"A great multitude of the devout and faithful should the round world over hold that God has spoken to man in this venerable book and we believe God in what he has said to us in the book. We believe, too, that the supreme strategy of the devil, whom Christ recognized as his arch enemy, centers today in his subtle attack upon the Bible. The devil's plan from the beginning has been to discount and discredit God's word.

"First the devil raises a question as to whether God his really His word; and then he goes a step further and boldly denies God's word and declares God to be a liar.

"And that, my friends, is what he is still doing, and all of the sin and the sorrow and the shame and the suffering that have come upon mankind have fallen upon the race because they have believed the devil's lies, rather than God's word. Let us beware, those of us who lead the people, lest in these latter times we allow ourselves to be deceived by the adversary.

GOOD WORKS

"The good works and the mighty influence of the Bible in all of the past, once more, I repeat, are a sufficient credential for its truthfulness and therefore its infallibility."

Dr. Straton continued:

"We are seeing already that God Himself is overruling the efforts of modern rationalism and destructive criticism. Efforts of skeptical critics have but served to make the furnace which has purified the gold."

Shepherds, fishermen, priests warriors, statesmen, husbandmen and even kings were the Bible's authors, Dr. Straton pointed out He said:

"Though it is really sixty-six books, written by two-score authors from all ranks of society and required 1,500 years for its making, it is, nevertheless, a harmonious whole. One spirit breathes through it all; one great idea and purpose shines with ever increasing brightness from its beginning to its close. The most sublime conception of God runs consistently through it from beginning to end.

"The miraculous unity in diversity, of this book, argues conclusively to the thoughtful mind the oneness and divinity of its origin, and therefore, of its infallibility."

Modernism

(Continued from Page 17)

mercy on whom He will and whom He will He hardenth."

Acts 9:7—"And the men who journeyed with Him (Paul stood speechless) hearing a voice, but seeing no man."

Acts 22:9—"They that were with me saw indeed the light and were afraid; but they heard not the voice of him that spake to me."

In 1st Cor. 15:5 Paul, says: "Christ was seen of the twelve Apostles after His resurredtion."

"But there were not twelve. Judas hanged himself before the resurrection and Matthias was not elected until after the ascension.

"In Mark—Jesus goes into the wilderness immediately after His baptism and stays forty days in the wilderness.

"In John, the third day after Baptism Jesus in Cana of Galilee at a wedding and the wilderness temptation is not mentioned.

LIE AND STEAL

Ex. 7:13—"God hardened Pharoah's heart, so that he would not let the children of Israel leave Egypt and then punished him severely for not letting them go."

Ex. 5:3—"God told Moses to say to Pharoah, 'Let us go, we beseech thee, three days journey into the wilderness that we may sacrifice unto the Lord our God."

Which was deceit, because they were planning to escape and not return. Then God told them to borrow all they could and carry it off with them: i. e., God is reported to have commanded them to lie and steal.

2nd Kings Chapters 9 and 10—John was a hypocrite and wholesale murderer and yet the Bible says he did according to "all that was in God's heart," all that was "right in God's eyes," and received God's approval and reward.

Ex. 22:18—God said. "Thou shall not suffer a witch to live."

He went on:

"Very few in this audience would, if on a jury, sentence to death any woman charged with witchcraft no matter what the evidence, and yet on this supposed command of God, and because of the idea that the Bible is infallible word of God, thousands of innocent women have been tortured and killed by religious fanatical literalists. This one verse alone proves my contention.

STONE CHILDREN

"Deut. 21:18:21—Here is a command to stone to death disobedient children, without trial, on the accusation of their parents. If the parents of New York obeyed this tomorrow, think of what it would mean. For one thing, the parents would be arrested for murder, and rightly.

"Any one of these inaccuracies contradictions, or immoral sanctions, would, taken alone, prove my thesis that the Bible is not the infallible word of God. All of them, taken together, and many other which might be cited, constitute a body of evidence within the book itself which refutes my worthy opponent's contention. It is a wonder that there are not more inconsistencies in the volume, for it is a whole literature rather than a book by one author.

The Bible, he said, was written by many different hands over a period of nearly a thousand years. The psalms, usually ascribed to David, he said, are obviously the final edition of the Hebrew hymn book, a compilation of many authors.

MISTAKES IN COPYING

Thousands of early Christians and later Monks often-times wearied with long hours at the desk might easily have made errors in copying, as the existing manuscripts show to even a superficial observer that they did. The Old Testament, he said, was written in Hebrew, translated into Greek and then into English. Jesus spoke in Aramaic, which was translated into Greek and Latin and then into English.

He remarked:

"If you think translators are infallible you have only to compare the different versions of the Bible."

In conclusion, the speaker said:

GOD GREATER THAN BIBLE

"My main and final criticism of the assertion that the Bible is the infallible word of God is simply this:

"God is too great to be included between the covers of any printed book. Not a literature of a single race, nor even the literature of all races, is sufficient to comprehend the wonder and the glory and the goodness of God. We can read his message in the sunshine and the flowers. We can read the story of the making of the earth and of the life upon it carved deep in the eternal rocks. The aspirations toward goodness within the heart of man are a better evidence of God than all the books ever written."

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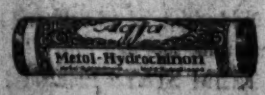

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British Cradle Of American Presidents

From English Northamptonshire Came The Washingtons, Adames And Hardings

BY P. W. WILSON

It is assuredly strange that so royal a county as Northamptonshire in England, where the Battle of Naseby was won and lost, where the Duke of Grafton, the Marquis of Northampton and Earl Spencer still retain their hereditary seats, and where, at Stow, Queen Victoria held her only court outside Buckingham Palace, Windsor and Holyrood, should yet contain what that enthusiast for American archives, Mr. Arthur Branscome, calls "the cradle" of four Presidents and at least three other of the New World's most illustrious patriarchs.

In Northamptonshire, which might well be treated as an area reserved for tourists from United States, you touch the Washingtons, the ancestry of John Quincy Adams, of the Harding family, of the Franklins, the Longfellows and William Penn, all of their shrines nestling securely within a radius that a car will cover in a few minutes, a delightful trip amid the shade of a remote memory.

THE "FORTY-NINTH STATE."

Of the link with Hardings, more details will yet be discovered. In the city of Northampton his kith and kin have long been known, and a street is named Harding after one of them, a Councillor in the corporation. The records also show that Lijah Wadsworth, herald descended from John Alden, the pilgrim, and the mother of Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, stayed in this same "forty-ninth State of the Union," which home of the Longfellows, apparently, can still be identified and might be acquired by a body like the Sulgrave Institute. Thus do the discoveries of a new world gradually accumulate.

To the novice in these researches what first comes as a surprise is the royal blood and the loyal sympathies of the Washingtons. The fact that contains the stars and the stripes of their coat of arms, deciphered over the Tuder portal of Sulgrave Manor, the American flag and that the crest thereof was none other than that dignified bird of prey which is now known as the American eagle, has been, of course, often noted. But it is not so well known that the Washington arms also included a crown. Washington was indeed the direct descendant of King Edward I, the hammer of the Scots, through his second wife, Margaret of France, who bore two sons. From which it follows that George Washington had in his veins the true blood of Charlemagne and Alfred the Great. He was thus a cousin—some would say, a distant cousin—of King George III, and if Queen Victoria's ideas on the subject of the lost Ten Tribes were correct a scion of that House of David to which the Prince of Wales owes his domestic name. One might almost suggest that the Revolutionary War was a dynastic fight between the House of Hanover, as it was then called, and the House of Sulgrave—an eighteenth century War of the Roses. And assuredly George Washington has now a much bigger monument on the River Potomac than London raised for King George III, at Charing Cross.

In Northamptonshire you see the source of Washington's most excellent majesty. And learn how the manor of Sulgrave, a priory granted to the family from the ecclesiastical spoils of the Reformation, had to be given up when the Washingtons too vehemently sided with the Stuarts; how in their comparative poverty they lived in more modest dwellings until finally they sought the free soil of a new world where, like Thackeray's Esmond, a man would be at liberty to owe allegiance to whatever king his conscience might select.

THE WASHINGTON HOMES

Of the humbler residences of the Washingtons two may still be visited. In Northampton stands the mansion, much altered, where dwelt Laurence Washington, once Mayor of the place, who founded the Pytchley Hunt, perhaps as famous as any today in the English-speaking world, patronised as it is by the Prince of Wales and these few aristocrats in the country whose ancestors remained after the migrations to Virginia. It was in the church of Great Brington that, in 1616, Laurance Washington was buried, with a brass of himself, now recovered, and this epitaph:

Thou that by chance or choice of this hast sight
Know life to death resigns as day to night,
But as the sun's return revives the day
So Christ shall us though turned to dust and clay.

Within that tomb was discovered the Washington arms, quartered with the butler's and that ancient ironbound monastic chest within which reposed the parchments of the family.

The second of the homes adopted by the Washingtons after they had given up Sulgrave Manor is the delightful Washington cottage at Little Brington, on the estates of Earl Spencer. Over the door of this dwelling the zealous antiquary has uncovered the inscription, "The Lord Giveth and the Lord Taketh Away," a suitable text indeed for a dispersed family, referring as it does to the Deity, but including a subtle allusion to the hereditary peerage. Little Brington is, indeed, among the best preserved of all English villages. You may see there still the ancient well, thatched like the Washington cottage itself, and the preaching cross, to which the Washingtons bade good-bye when they set forth for Boston, en route for the Virginia that was to be their home. It is a scene included in the moving picture photographed by Arthur Branscombe on the spot.

PHANTASY OF ROYALTY

The Washingtons were thus the royal family of America. It is true that President George 1 left no children and was thus hailed as the father only of his country. But to a family so historic there are collaterals, also descended from Kings Edward 1, Alfred the Great and Charlemagne and therefore in the line of succession to various thrones, some of them desirable and others vacant. It is clear that these republican legitimists might unite these crowns with each other and with the Holy Roman Empire, which lapsed rather more than a century ago.

France has, of course, her guillotine and Britain her Parliament, but these are obstacles which the determination of the Washingtons should easily overcome. In the meantime one hears that steps will be taken to secure the Washington cottage, as Sulgrave Manor has been secured, for the friends of all nations.

The so-called Franklin house at Eton would be not less sacred if it were proved definitely authentic. The story of Franklin hobnobbing with Hogarth as he painted that lost sign to the inn called "The End of the World" and produced his series "The Rake's Progress," suggests that in early life Benjamin was a man of the world which did not then prohibit. The churches of Northamptonshire include in their chimes the bells that the Franklins cast in their foundry, and how they read the Bible in a secret cellar behind their smithy is among the tales of a remarkable and independent clan. It was in Northamptonshire that their women made lace on a pillow of which an example has been rescued from decay; and it was in Northamptonshire that there was found the famous epitaph which Franklin wrote for himself in 1728:

The Body of B.
Franklin, Printer
(Like the Cover of an old Book,
Its Contents torn out,
And stript of its Lettering and Gilding
Lies here, Food for Worms.
But the Work shall not be lost:
For it will (as he believ'd)
Appear once more
In a new and more elegant Edition,
Revised and Corrected
By the Author.

In the churchyard of Eton lie many of Franklin's relations, and the church itself has now a memorial to him, on which appears his more reverent dictum:

I have lived for a long time (81 years), and the longest I live the more convincing proof I see of this truth, that God governs in the affairs of men.

That was said at the Convention of 1787.

THE ADAMS HOME

Happily, the Adams Home at Flore in Northamptonshire has been acquired by the Sulgrave Trustees. The story of this charming cottage, thatched and embowered with blossom and verdure, is apparently that a certain Rev. Mr. Thomas Adams, M. A., of Brasenose College, Oxford, was too royalist for that mid-period of the seventeenth century and made his way to Flore, where he started a Quaker meeting in his home. There in the garden lie buried no fewer than 21 of the Adams family. And it was from Flore that they migrated to Boston. That may be, perhaps, taken for granted, for he preached in all such meeting houses. No holy land of the United States in the Old World would be quite complete unless it had been traversed by the feet—or at least the shades—of William Penn.

The County of Northamptonshire is thus full of places sacred to Americans. And sacred places are often a serious responsibility. It was for sacred places that the Crusades were proclaimed. And there may yet be a devastating conflict between the Cross and the Crescent for Mosque or Church of St. Sophia in Constantinople. Indeed, between Georgia and England war was narrowly averted only recently over the bones of General Oglethorpe. It is thus reassuring to know that, on the whole, Northamptonshire is a country undisturbed. There is no conspiracy to create there an independent Rhineland, Americans as they tour the district being satisfied apparently with the complacent and hospitable rule of the dukes the earls, the marquises and the lord bishops who perpetuate the traditions of the Washingtons, the Adamses and the Franklins.

The four-in-hand of the Vanderbilts fits the feudal scene, and by the generous enterprise of Mrs. Woodhull Martin, the ivy-clad gables and paneled recesses of the Manor House of Brodon's Norton is to be available for those pilgrims from the west who were once created equal. While Britain coquets with Communism and dallies with Labor, there is happily one haven within her shores unreached by the tidal wave of democracy, where the language is still established by law, where nobility is still title, where the hat is still touched, where the past is supreme, and that haven is guarded by the omnipotent memory of him who was first President of the United States of America and of those who founded and adorned that substantial Republic.

NEW SYSTEM OF FINANCE IS FAVORED

Wells Supports Keynes' Theory That "Managed" Currency Is Salvation

BY H. G. WELLS

London, Jan. 18.—Every country at the close of the World War owed preposterous sums and was forced to tax internal creditors either directly by income tax and capital levy or indirectly by inflation thus evading external creditors. Every state had a different policy with the result that Europe today is a museum of methods of economic collapse from Britain crushed by taxation and unemployment in its efforts to deflate back to the gold standard to Germany smashed by extreme inflation.

No country now has the gold standard, not even the United States for America has overbought gold and if that were all the coined dollar would fall. Dollars are an extreme case of deflation as marks are an extreme case of inflation.

KEYNES HAS REMEDY

John Keynes, noted economist, who has made a close study of economic and financial results of the World war, says the remedy lies in scrapping gold and substituting a "managed" currency based on a new standard of value namely a "composite standard community, such as so much steel, wheat, rice, rubber etc.

Among the recent important events is the publication of Keynes' new book on monetary reform. What he says must affect the history of money in a real, permanent way. The modern world has been brought up on cash and credit reckoned in terms of money. The dollar was the dollar, the pound was the pound. Now we live amid fluctuating and rising prices and whosoever saveth his money shall lose it. Even the dollar buys only two things nowadays where a decade ago it bought three. The pound sterling is in worse shape while other currencies have sunk below the wildest fantasies of 1913.

This is a breach of understanding between society and the individual that the money men worked for was "good." This implicit guarantee that money could be saved was the incentive to work and the driving force of industrial production. Now the money no longer is good. It has become treacherous unless it can be restored and our system must break down.

CO-OPERATION ESSENTIAL

The pound sterling and the dollar would remain independent units if the banks and the Treasury would co-operate to maintain internal prices at a steady level. Other currencies eventually would settle down into stable relations with the dollar and the pound sterling and private capitalism would proceed as before.

But there are curious implications that capitalism assumes men work best for private gain and that is the heart of the system. Keynes proposes to establish a disinterested group of officials and bankers who will not accumulate a private fortune but work for the common good. If currency can be managed by men not working for profit, but for service why not production and transport also? But such a system is based on service instead of profit which isn't Individualism but socialism. Managed currency is a long step toward a deliberately organised world.

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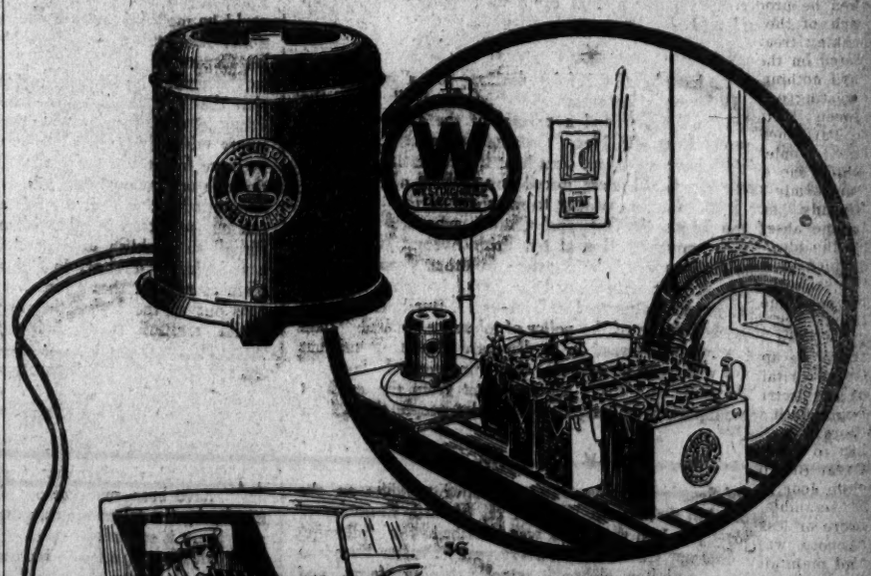

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WEATHER

Cloudy but fine and very cold weather, in northern and central China and in our regions. Fresh winter monsoon all along the China coast; very hard in the Formosa Strait.

DEATH

G. G. DANIELS, of Shanghai, on January 25th, 1924, at Moji, beloved husband of Mrs. O. Daniels, Shanghai

65026 J.27

Today's Church Services

Holy Trinity Cathedral.—Third Sunday after Epiphany. 8 a.m., Holy Communion (also in Bubbling Well Chapel). 10.30 a.m., Mattins and Sermon: Psalm 42; Dykes in F.; Lessons: Hosea xi, 1-xii, 6, James ii; Anthem: "Lo! Star led chiefs." (Crotch); Hymns 220, 173, 298; Preacher: Rt. Rev. Bishop Molony, D. D. 3 p.m., Children's Service and Sunday School. 6 p.m., Evensong and Sermon: Psalm 34; Lessons: Hosea xiv, Galatians i; Anthem: "From the rising of the sun," (Ouseley); Hymns 75, 180, 179; Preacher: Rt. Rev. Bishop Molony, D. D.

St. Andrew's Church, Broadway.—10.30 a.m., Mattins and Sermon; Preacher: Rev. T. W. Hall, M. A. 8 p.m., Service for Sailors; Preacher: Rev. T. W. Hall, M. A.

St. John's Pro-Cathedral, Jessfield.—Holy Communion in English at 7.30 a.m. Evening Prayer in English at six o'clock; Preacher: Rev. J. W. Nichols, D. D.

St. Joseph's Church.—Low Masses at 6, 7, and 8.15 a.m. At 10 o'clock; High Mass, no sermon. At 4 p.m. Benediction. On week days, Masses at 6 and 7.30 a.m.

Union Church.—10.30 a.m., Prayer Meeting. 11 a.m. Preacher: Rev. A. N. Rowland, M. A.; Subject: "Doing the Will of God;" Chant 83; Anthem: "O Lord, bow down" (adapted from Himmel); Hymns 10, 217, 418. 3 p.m., Sunday School. 6 p.m., Preacher, Rev. A. N. Rowland, M. A.; Chant 32; Hymns 299, 139, 438, 691.

Community Church.—9.30 a.m., Sunday School at 10 Avenue Petam. 11, Morning Worship in the Columbia Country Club, 50 Route Doumer. The pastor, Rev. Clifford M. Drury, will preach. Text: Matthew 6, 24. Subject: "Unable to Love." Special music by members of the choir. 4.45 p.m. Afternoon service in the Navy Y. M. C. A., corner of Hongkong and Szechuen Roads. Solo by Miss Powell of Soochow. Debate on the question of the justifiability of war. Messrs. Rawlinson, Kingman, Hansen and Blume taking part.

Shanghai Free Christian Church (Evangelical) corner of Range and Chapoo Roads.—11 a.m. by Rev. J. Walter Lowrie, D. D. 6 p.m. by Rev. J. Gardner. 11 a.m. Children's service. All English speaking boys and girls invited. 3 p.m. Sunday School.

Christian Science Society of Shanghai, Masonic Hall, The Bund.—Sunday Service 11 a.m. Subject: "Truth." Sunday School 10 o'clock. Testimony meeting Wednesday evening 6 o'clock. Reading Room open daily except Sunday 10.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. at 21 Nankang Road, February 1 in the Chung Foo Building, 25 Jinkee Road, Rooms 502-503.

Sunday Service League.—Martyrs' Memorial Hall, 120 Szechuen Road, 5 p.m., Bishop L. H. Roots will talk on "Practical Internationalism" and the Community Church choir will sing the carols. The Sunday Service League will not have meetings on February 3 and 10. They will begin again on February 17.

-:- The East Window -:-

THE decision of the Foreign Exchange Bankers Association to halve the commissions paid to exchange brokers beginning on April 1 and the negotiations which are now in progress to cut down the fees paid to members of the Shanghai Licensed Pilots Association indicate that Shanghai is gradually getting back to normalcy. The question now arises, if the exchange brokers are to receive henceforth but half the present commission, does this mean they will be forced to drive through our streets twice as rapidly as has been the custom in the past in order to keep their incomes up to the present level?

* * *

To those who have heard the faint rumors of dissention in church circles in Shanghai between the "Modernists" and the "Fundamentalists" we recommend a perusal of the following news item from a recent issue of a New York newspaper: "Modernist theories of religion have caused no breach in the ranks of Methodist educators, nor have radical leaders forced any revision of instruction in Methodist institutions, according to members of the board of education of the Methodist Episcopal Church, who held the opening session of their annual meeting at 150 Fifth Avenue, New York, recently. The disputes which have arisen in other denominations, particularly the Baptist dissention, have found no echo in Methodist institutions, according to Dr. Marcus D. Buell of Boston University, largely because of the policy of tolerance pursued. 'John Wesley many years ago warned us to disregard dissenting opinions on all principles which do not attack the fundamental laws of Christianity,' he said, 'and that has saved us from the constant wrangle over unimportant philosophies. We let people think their own thoughts.'"

* * *

The city of Seattle a few years ago unveiled a tablet on the monument erected in that city to William H. Seward, Secretary of State from 1861-65 and on the tablet was inscribed the following words, "Who does not see then, that every year hereafter European thought, European activities, although actually gaining force, and European connections, although actually becoming more interesting, will nevertheless sink in importance, while the Pacific Ocean, its shores, its islands, and the vast regions beyond will become the chief theater of events in the world's great hereafter." These words of prophesy were uttered by Mr. Seward in 1853, long before the great American West was opened to colonisation, and are supposed to have been the first expression of a responsible American official regarding the importance of the Pacific to the United States. Seward was responsible for the purchase of Alaska by the United States in 1867. And then later on in the field of prophesy we have the oft-quoted statement of Secretary of State John Hay, author of the Hay Doctrine of the Open Door, "Whoever understands China and the regions adjacent has the key to the world's political situation for the next half century," and to come still further down toward the present we have the statement of Theodore Roosevelt, "The Mediterranean era died with the discovery of America. The Atlantic era is now at the height of its development and must soon exhaust the resources at its command. The Pacific era, destined to be the greatest of all, is just at its dawn."

* * *

Few persons in Shanghai realise the importance to the industrial growth of this city of the extensive average of seaboard land stretching along the coast from the mouth of the Yangtsze north almost to the port of Haichow and stretching inland for several miles. The land is level and although much of it is protected against the sea by dikes a great deal of it is low and swampy because of imperfect drainage. Much of the land was once used for salt beds in the manufacture of salt from sea-water, but in recent years the farmers have renewed the fertility of the soil and converted it to cotton growing. Practically all of this land could be reclaimed and made into a garden spot similar to the farm-land adjacent to Shanghai, if and here we run into the eternal "if" in China—if capital could be obtained. Competent engineers who have surveyed the project claim that the problem of reclaiming the area would be no more difficult than dozens of similar enterprises in other parts of the world which have been solved, and they all say that the increased value of the land would easily pay for the cost of the reclamation, but no capital can be obtained because of the unsettled political situation of China. This of course is only one small example of needed improvement in China which would increase the prosperity and the happiness of the Chinese people and the world generally, but it must all wait until the military governors settle their quarrels, so that a government can be established.

* * *

Mr. J. A. L. Waddell, consulting engineer, who was employed by the Chinese Government a few years ago to report on the proposed Yellow River bridge and who spent some little time in China in this connection delivered a series of lectures last September before the Chinese Students' Alliance of America. In one of his lectures he outlined a scheme for improving conditions in China through the organisation of a secret society on the part of the students. A few of the aims of this society are outlined in a pamphlet which has just been issued: (1) Suppression of graft in all its forms. (2) Selection and putting into office of honest, educated and patriotic men and exclusion of office of all who do not possess these qualifications. (3) Encouragement of true economy in all governmental and municipal affairs. (4) Establishment of schools for the masses so that illiteracy may be abolished in one or two generations. (5) Study of China's place in world politics. (6) Suppression of superstitution and fear in the minds of children and adults. (7) Disbandment of the military and substitution therefore of a national police force. (8) Suppression of harmful and pernicious practices such as begging, foot binding, plurality of wives and the use of opium. (9) Study of sanitation including extermination of mosquitoes, houseflies, bedbugs, lice, rats, and mice and the hookworm. (10) Endorsement of public enterprises such as railways, motor roads, drainage projects, etc. (11) Establishment of a national credit system for business. (12) Establishment of a single system of currency. (13) Universal cremation of the dead and the establishment of public cemeteries on waste land. (14) Modification of the laws. (15) Mutual brotherly help on the part of the members of the society for each other.

Mr. Waddell by his own admission spent but a few months in China, but if he was able to work out this all-embracing scheme for the national regeneration of China in the short time available, we wonder what he might have been able to accomplish if he could only have remained out here a whole year. And from the standpoint of the Chinese students who listened to this address, we suppose that after they have brought about all of the reforms outlined in the foregoing program that it will then be about time for them to get lowly jobs in the cotton mills, banks and business houses and earn an honest living.

An Extraterritorial Question

AN exceedingly important decision was handed down yesterday by Mr. N. E. Lurton, sitting as Commissioner of the United States Court for China, dealing with the jurisdiction of the Court in the leased territory of the Liaotung Peninsula. Arising out of an alleged assault in Dairen, complaint was laid against the captain of a ship in Shanghai, as a result of which he was brought before the Court to answer the charge made against him. His initial plea, ably advanced by his lawyers, was that, having in view the place where the alleged offence was committed, the Court had no jurisdiction. The plea was held to be good so far as the Consular Court for the District of Shanghai was concerned, but another proposition became involved owing to the fact that the defendant was brought before the Commissioner of the United States Court for China. On the face of it this latter's jurisdiction must be coincident with that of the Court of which he is an official, but the question arose as to whether Japan being now in possession of the leased territory, the exterritorial jurisdiction of the United States Court for China had not in fact, so far as this territory was concerned, been contracted away from it by agreements between China and Russia and Russia and Japan, the latter having the concurrence of China which had in the first instance leased the district in question to the Russian Government.

Broadly speaking the proposition which the Court had to decide was whether China having granted extraterritorial privileges to the United States within the limits of her sovereignty, could at some subsequent date enter into a contract with a third party as a result of which the contractual obligations to the United States could be modified without the consent of the latter. The Commissioner has held that this could not be done, and has decided that his Court has jurisdiction sufficient to put the defendant on answer to the charge brought against him. It is a matter for gratification that our Court stands between us and the present day tendency to whittle away what was originally obtained for us by treaty with China, and that every precaution is being taken to preserve intact those rights which have been contracted to us through our government. And for that reason we welcome the announced decision for the defendant to appeal. If indeed an appeal can be perfected in the circumstances, it should tend once and for all to establish exactly what is the position of American citizens in leased territory in China. It certainly should be made as plain as possible that China has no right to contract American citizens out of the jurisdiction originally conferred upon them by the initial treaties to which it was signatory.

Our Telephone Service

DESPITE the fact that from time to time energetic protests have been made regarding the poor service given the community by the telephone company it is a regrettable fact that even now there is so small amount of complaint against the inconvenience which still attends its use. We are not disposed at this juncture to discuss exactly who is or who is not responsible for the condition of a public utility service which is not giving its customers the fullest possible accommodation, but we do know from practical experience ourselves, and from repeated complaints of people who like ourselves have to make considerable use of the telephone, that the service for which we pay high enough in all conscience leaves much to be desired.

It may come somewhat as a surprise to those responsible that the first essential which led to the popularity of the telephone was the fact that much more could be done with a greater degree of convenience in the transaction of daily business by means of this invention, than ever could be effected by correspondence even of the most hurried and informal nature. And the only possible justification for the existence of a telephone service in any community is its utility. We are not going to say that in Shanghai the telephone has become entirely useless, but the inconvenience attendant upon its use is often such as greatly to discount the benefits which it ought to confer.

More particularly are we disappointed because having in view the financial success of the company during the past few years, we are of opinion that the community deserves of the company precisely that amount of consideration which is warranted by the support it receives and it is impossible to believe anything but that at the present time the community is receiving nothing like that degree of consideration.

We rather fancy that the source of the trouble, apart from mechanical defects which must from time to time develop in such a highly organised system as the telephone, is in the manner in which the exchange service is handled. The difficulty sometimes of obtaining prompt service, incorrect connections and the numerous other causes of exasperation do more to annoy the public than almost any other form of inconvenience, until some people actually contend that it is easier and productive of better results to do by laborious correspondence what could easily have been effected over the telephone.

It is true that the Shanghai Mutual Telephone company is testing out the automatic telephone from one of its exchanges and we naturally await the result of the experiment with some degree of anxiety. If it works as well as it has done in other cities, there appears to be not the slighest reason why we should not have it in Shanghai. And if it does not, we are entitled to expect that the company in question will take every possible step to make the existing service one of real utility rather than a continual source of trouble and dissatisfaction. The Shanghai Mutual Telephone Company has a duty not to its shareholders, but also to the community from which it obtains an exceedingly valuable monopoly and the sooner this is realised the sooner shall we attain a more efficient service than we are at present "enjoying."

Our Literary Column

EXCERPTS FROM GREAT WRITERS

By Mathy

JOY IN LIFE

Browning's "Saul" is one of those superb outbursts of poetic force which have for modern ears, accustomed to overmuch smooth, careful, and uninspired versification, not only the charm of beauty and energy in high degree, but of contrast as well. It sweeps along, eager, impetuous, resistless as the streams which descend the Alps and rush seaward wtih the joy of mountain torrents. So much contemporary verse is dainty, melodious, and unimpassioned that the tumultuous music of a virile song, overflowing all the shallow channels of artifice, and sweeping into the deep courses of human experience and emotion, is as thrilling as a glimpse of the sea after long hours on some pretty lake in some well-ordered park.

Great art of any kind involves a great temperament even more than great intellect; since the essence of art is never intellectual, but always the complete expression of the whole nature. A great temperament is a rarer gift than a great mind; and it is the distinctive gift of the artist. Browning had the vitality, the freshness of interest, the energy of spirit, which witness this temperament. He had an intense joy in life simply as life, in nature simply as nature, without reference to what lay behind. For one must feel freshly and powerfully through the sense before one can represent the inner meaning of life and nature in art. In "Saul" there are elements of profound psychologic interest, but first and foremost there is the intense and vivid consciousness of the glory of life for a healthy human being, and of the splendour of the world. Rarely has this superb health found such thrilling expression as on the lips of the young poet beguiling the furious spirit in the mighty Saul:

Oh, our manhood's prime vigour! No spirit feels waste,
Not a muscle is stopped in its playing nor sinew unbraced.
Oh, the wild joys of living! the leaping from rock up to rock,
The strong rending of boughs from the fir-tree, the cool silver shock
Of the plunge in a pool's living water, the hunt of the bear,
And the sultriness showing the lion is couched in his lair.
And the meal the rich dates yellowed over with gold-dust divine.
And the locust-flesh steeped in the pitcher, the full draught of Wine,
And the sleep in the dried river-channel where bul-rushes tell
That the water was wont to go warbling so softly and well.
How good is man's life the mere living! how fit to employ
All the heart and the soul and the senses forever in joy!

After the wailing monotones and the chorus of lamentation which of late years have risen in so many quarters, such music as this song of David's thrills the blood like a bugle-call; and such a victorious strain was the natural prelude to the great vision of faith in which the song rises to its noble climax.

The World And You

By Dr. Charles Fleischer

The World War has awakened the average American to the existence of the world.

Indeed, even the Yankee-Spankee (otherwise known as the Spanish-American) War caused many of us to become lazily aware of other nations.

As Dooley drooled in 1898, when we became possessed of the Philippines: "And to think that, six months ago, we didn't know if they wuz islands or canned goods!"

So, in even greater degree, the World War lifted, from the pages of maps unknown to most of us, a series of unpronounceable names, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, Latvia, Ukraine and worse and better—and changed them into grim realities of new-old nations to whose struggles thereafter we would have to give some attention.

Whether in New York, Boston, Baltimore, Washington, Atlanta, Detroit, Chicago, Milwaukee, Fort Worth, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Oakland or Seattle, the daily doing of London, Paris, Berlin, Petrograd, Moscow, Rome and the rest of the cities, big and little, of the older world have become almost as much a matter of daily interest as our own.

In the long ago of only thirty years back, it was the relatively rare American who was interested in "foreign news."

But now the political and economic affairs of all the world have become a matter of intimate concern to all of us.

Not only because we spent tens of thousands of our precious lives and billions of our less precious treasure "over there," but because Business now dominates our race and runs this planet.

Besides, the same Europe that inveigled us into its messes of chicanery, intrigue and greed seems determined to keep us there—with the help of our own sentimentalists and international bankers.

Not to discuss here the impractical futilities of the League of Nations, beyond pleading—without apology—for the continuance of the American policy of mind-your-own-business, it is desirable to record as a fact the tremendously enlarged scope of the average American's interest in human affairs.

Which is as it should be.

Certainly, if any human being anywhere on the face of this earth should be at once a loyal nationalist and a loving cosmopolitan, it ought to be the American.

For we are of all the world and we should easily and gladly be for all the world.

Playing no favorites anywhere, but lending our moral support and the weight of our enlightened public opinion wherever—from time to time—Truth, Justice, Right prompt the giving of our sympathy.

In this wise you and the world can keep on good terms.

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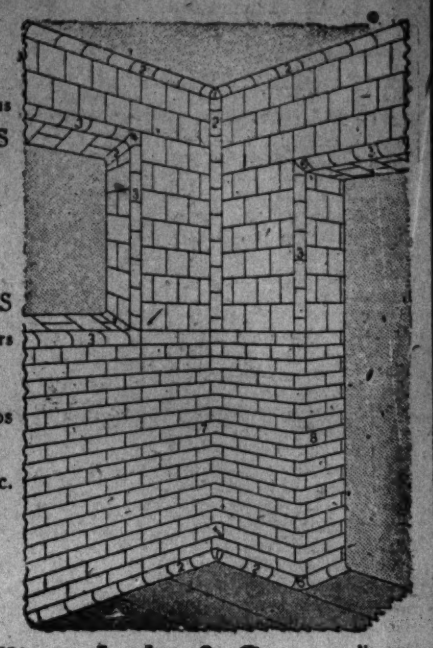
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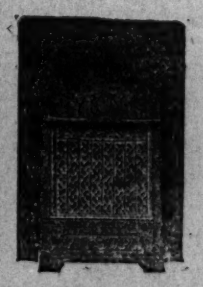
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Our Medical Department

By Aeschylapius

DYE STUFFS AS DISINFECTANTS

Generally dye stuffs are only known as products used for the coloring of furnitures and clothing. The wonderful progress of the dye industry is not only in the service of ladies to beautify their appearance in splendid colored evening gowns but it also performs further a very important mission in the service of hygiene.

The idea of using dye stuffs as disinfectants was advanced by Stilling and Wortman in 1899. In the first instance, colors were used solely in veterinary medicine. Ehrlich and his pupils went a step further by utilising dye stuffs in the treatment of different tropical diseases especially in trypanosomiasis (Sleeping disease). His discovery meant the destruction of parasites with dye stuffs solutions without hurting the living organism.

The great war brought this idea more prominently in view and a number of dye stuffs were used in surgery, internal medicine, dermathology and so on.

Amongst the generally used dye stuffs, the best known are malachite green, brilliant green, methyl violet, crystal violate, methylen and toluidine blue.

The action of the solution of dye stuffs is in absolute comparison with its concentration; a diluted solution is less effective than a concentrated one. As above-mentioned, the dye stuffs have a selective power which means they destroy harmful microbes without causing harm to the body. And the explanation of this fact can be given in the special property of the dye stuffs that they do not change the composition of the blood serum neither the so-called phagocytosis, which means the power of the white blood corpuscles to devour foreign bodies and in the meantime they are dyeing the bacterias and killing them.

ANSWERS

Subscriber: (2) Giddiness if not constantly present or provocable under any other circumstances, and specially felt when reading or while driving in a motor is an absolute nervous symptom.

(3) Whirling round and causing giddiness is an effect of some temporary disorder in the labyrinth (inner ear) and is entirely different from sea-sickness which is caused by the irritation of the stomach nerves.

(4) To strengthen the heart, a moderate sport is the best exercise.

(5) To straighten the spine, a very good exercise is the Zander gymnastic system.

(6) The fasting cure has been certainly beneficial and has cured many gastric and intestinal diseases. The theory of the great bacteriologist, Metchnikoff, is also connected with this idea as he thought that over-nourishment was the cause of the bacterioral fermentation in the intestines which positions the body and therefore he also advised fasting to a certain extent and to drink Yoghurt milk which was considered by him as a contra-agent. The fasting cures like those proposed by Upton Sinclair, seem to me a little phantastic and I do not agree with him and I would not recommend the same.

(7) Fatness itself shows clearly a state of abnormality and in nowise do I consider it beneficial; however, in some cases where abnormal fatness rapidly diminishes, harm naturally occurs to the subject in whom this condition arises (floating kidney and spleen and so on).

Esperanto In China

International Language A Key To Peace

BY MAURICE A. BROWNE, B.A.
(Specially Written for The China Press)

Quite a lot of people go through life without being properly aware that there exists any language but their own, but any one who has travelled in many countries must be conscious of the barrier which a multiplicity of languages presents to free intercourse and understanding.

At a time when Miss Root, the exponent of Bahaism, is lecturing before Shanghai audiences on the introduction of an international, neutral language, it may be worth while to examine the claims of Esperanto to fill the role, in China as in the rest of the world. The last number of the journal "Esperanto," just received from Geneva, contains a report from Peking of the newly formed "Esperanto Kolegio," in which one can study "Esperanto and other branches of knowledge." Evidently there is something in it that appeals strongly to the Chinese, since more than a hundred students have been enrolled, and many more are expected to join. What might not the introduction of this extraordinarily regular and easy language accomplish among the warring provinces of China?

In the same journal to which reference has been made, is a paragraph about Pastor Serishev, who is running an Esperanto Society in Harbin. Serishev was a refugee from Siberia when I met him in Tokio, and he spoke Esperanto faster and more fluently than I can even think in English. There is another kind of Esperantist in the Far East, the active propagandist of Bolshevism, with strongholds in Canton and elsewhere, and I have met this sort too. If a personal note may be permitted I would like to say that of the various languages I have studied I have found English the most useful for understanding my fellow countrymen, Latin the most useful understanding English, and Esperanto the most useful in understanding those of other races who have not learnt English.

No higher commendation can be given of Esperanto than that it is a machine that works. It is practical above all things, a language that Latin might have evolved into naturally if there had been any guiding hand, instead of which it has evolved into the idiomatic languages of France and the countries of Southern Europe. It required genius of the Polish oculist, Dr. L. L. Zamenhoff, to do at one stroke what blind evolution had failed to do, to forge a common language having the good features of all and the defects of none, somewhat in the manner that Akbar, the Musselman Emperor of Delhi, welded together the Persian and Hindi languages into Urdu or Hindustani in the sixteenth century.

It is a waste of time to discuss what Esperanto is not, when it claims no more than to be a second language for all, to enable people of diverse races to communicate among themselves with the minimum of trouble. It does not lend itself to poetry, and has no old traditions and associations which make a national language a joy to the user; but it is not wanting in literary value, and being flexible and susceptible of growth will acquire such merit as serious users may confer upon it. An example of how not to regard Esperanto is to be found in the Encyclopedia Britannica. The writer of the article devotes practically a whole page to the philological aspect of the subject and says not a word about the International congresses, which are held each year in a different country. These congresses are unique among international gatherings, in that members from all countries, even with only a few weeks' acquaintance with Esperanto, can understand all the others and even speak with perfect intelligibility. The first international congress was in 1905, and they have been held every year since, except when the war intervened. In size and popularity they are without rival, and when one considers the peculiar efficiency of their deliberations, to say nothing of the international picnics which accompany them, the enthusiasm of the delegates may perhaps be excused.

It would be instructive, if space permitted, to examine the numerous objections that have been raised against this or any other international language. Frequently they are opposite in their nature, and what one man calls an excess another considers a deficiency. I confess that the plural form "-oj" offends the eye, but the j is merely the y of the phonetic script in general use in Europe, and this plural form is exactly the same as the "-oi" of Greek, one of the most euphonious languages ever spoken.

Well, it is too much to hope that a uniformity of language would ensure universal peace, since Irishmen of one color have been known to fight Irishmen of the other color but the same speech; yet with all this, and taking into account the many civil wars of history, it cannot be denied that many a war has been precipitated by the irritation arising from a difference of tongues, which prevents the contending nations even from reading each other's newspapers. There can be little doubt that the provision of a common language would afford many opportunities for friendly advances. The League of Nations has this question under its earnest consideration, and Esperanto has already been favorably reported on by its committee.

Municipal Orchestra

Interesting Programs

At today's concert at the Town Hall, the orchestra is to have the assistance of the amateurs in a repetition of two recently performed popular works, Mozart's Overture to "The Magic Flute," and Dvorak's Symphony, "From the New World."

Those who have attended the subscription concerts will have remarked upon the nicer balance attained with the augmented orchestra, and the generally pleasing effect more than compensates for the hard work 'behind the scenes.'

In a comparatively small community like Shanghai, so distant from Occidental associations, it is a matter for self-congratulation that we are enabled to possess the luxury of so complete an organisation as the Municipal Orchestra, and with the added attraction of the amateurs, no opportunity should be lost of enjoying the excellent musical fare offered.

The "New World" Symphony has afforded many a wordy argument in the past in relation to the particular message it purported to give. Some critics have attributed to Dvorak—in view of his lengthy stay in America, and interest in negro folk-music—a wholesale adoption of negro-melody, whilst others see in the work only the outpourings of Czech inspiration.

It would seem inconceivable that the beautiful melodies employed were based on themes extracted from the music of the American blacks, a source to which one would not usually turn for great artistic depth. A careful analysation of the Symphony would assuredly prove the many colorful themes with which it abounds, to have been inspired by the composer's own spirit of nationalism.

The Variations on a theme of Haydn by Brahms, the second item on today's program, is one of this composer's most important works for orchestra. It was written at a period when Brahms had attained full creative maturity, and heralded the Symphonies which were to come later. In these Variations Brahms has taken a simple little tune, and evoked from it an ingenious variety of ideas, each complete in itself as to feeling and individuality.

Forthcoming announcements include a Chamber Music Concert on Thursday the 31st, and a specially arranged Beethoven Orchestral Concert on February 12 at which Maestro Paci will himself figure as the Soloist. He is to play the "Emperor" Concerto; further details will, however, be announced at a later date.

"MERCATO."

BOBBIE AND HIS PA

BY Wm. F. KIRK

Our teacher was telling us about sum peepul wich lived long ago and was grate sailors on the Sea, the naim of these peepul was Fo-neeshuns. They was so called such a naim beekaus tay caim from Fo-nee-she, our teacher sed.

Wen I got hoam from skool I asked Pa why thay called them old sailors on the Sea a naim like Fo-neeshuns, and Pa sed Well, Bobbie, since you ask me, sed Pa. I think it must of been bekaus thay sold Foney goods, sed Pa.

Doant you see, Bobbie, sed Pa, Foney, Foneeshuns, sed Pa. Is not that cleer to you, Bobbie? sed Pa.

I guess so, I sed, but are you are rite?

Bobby, sed Pa, I am always rite.

Bobbie, sed Ma, yure noabel father is always rite.

I trust you are not Snearing at me, wife, sed Pa.

What? sed Ma, the very idee of a humbel littel Clinging vine like me, sed Ma, snearing at a sturdy oak like you. The very idee, sed Ma.

All rite, then, sed Pa, but it sounded kind of like you was snearing at me and I cud not have alloud that to pass un-notised, wife, sed Pa.

I imagin if I wished to snear, sed Ma, I wud snear, and if I wished to Jeer, sed Ma, I wud Jeer. I can think of no living hewman beeing that wud have the power to stop me, sed Ma.

Excep me, of course sed Pa.

I excep nobody, sed Ma. My moods are my own. I am as Untammered as a eegul, sed Ma.

You meen un-trampled, sed Pa.

I have lived in the saim house with you so long that I feer I do not know what I meen ½ of the time, sed Ma.

Cut it out, you-2, I sed to Pa and Ma.

Lissen to that littel upperstar talking to his own pairents in such a manner, sed Ma. He is gitting moar and moar like you every day, sed Ma, over-baring and dommy-nearing, sed Ma.

Then why dont you correct him? sed Pa. I nevver dared to talk back to my mother.

My deer frends, I sed to Pa and Ma, my deer frends, I trust that you will berry the hatchet, sed. We are jest reecovering from one grate war, I sed, let us have no moar strife, I sed. It is gitting on my nerves, I sed.

Then Pa and Ma laffed and then I laffed. It is grate to laff, this here life wud be terribul if nobody evver wanted to laff.

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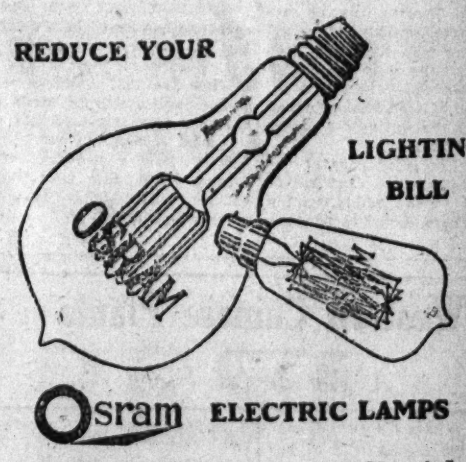
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Leaders Are Optimistic Over Outlook For 1924

How Secretary Mellon, Gary, Schwab, Vanderlip And Others View Business Prospects—Securities At Highest Since June

BY B. C. FORBES

"In looking forward to 1924, it appears that the factors which have been most influential in the revival that has taken place are likely to remain effective, at least in considerable degree."

That is the keynote sentence from Secretary of the Treasury Mellon's annual report, just issued. Since no one is in a better position to gauge the financial and business pulse of the Nation, this forecast by a habitually conservative authority should bring genuine assurance and encouragement to all classes.

* * *

Indeed, we have been treated lately to quite a number of optimistic pronouncements by the largest of America's employers. Judge Gary, Charles M. Schwab, Frank A. Vanderlip, Walter Teagle, as well as Louis W. Hill and other railway operators, have all been spreading sunshine.

* * *

Now comes President Coolidge with a comprehensive message to Congress which has greatly pleased finahcial and industrial people and been philosophically accepted by railroad operators notwithstanding the President's recommendation that the whole freight structure be reorganised. The reception accorded President Coolidge's document has equalled if not exceeded the reception which was accorded Secretary Mellon's plan for tax reduction.

And Saturday brought the announcement that the plan for settling Mexico's debts to American and other foreign bondholders has been declared operative.

* * *

All this naturally has tended to brighten sentiment.

The stock market has responded by fairly impressive recovery from its recent low level. The average quotation for a group of representative stocks has moved up to the highest point touched since June, and dealings have been unusually animated.

Bonds have also gained in strength, while new offerings apparently have been readily disposed of.

* * *

Developments in the money market likewise have contributed to cheerfulness. Interest rates are closing the year lower than had been expected, rediscounts with the Federal Reserve Banks are decreasing rather than increasing, gold continues to pour into the country, and the ratio is so high that no doubt need be felt as to the ability of the banks to take care of all the business recovery 1924 may bring.

The writer spent most of the week at Washington, in rather close touch with Administration leaders. There certainly is every desire there to co-operate to the full in helping business and employment.

The Administration, however, is as much at sea as the rest of us are concerning how Congress may deal with the President's principal recommendations. No certainty is expressed that tax reductions will be endorsed by Congress or that a bonus will not be passed. However, the disposition is to hope for the best, particularly regarding tax relief, the demand for which has been strongly impressed upon legislators by voters in all sections of the country.

* * *

Reports on retail Christmas trade are most satisfactory. One New York shopper remarked, after a day spent in an effort to find suitable Christmas gifts: "The stores seem to be sold out of Christmas things. At place after place I was told that the thing I selected was the only one left, and as those things usually showed they had been much handled, of course, I did not buy them."

* * *

Not quite so uniformly bullish are the reports from manufacturers. Some industries are still very active; others are slowing down. Either "spotty" or "irregular" would be the best word to describe the industrial position. Buyers in nearly all lines are keeping close to short. However, since this should mean light end-of-the-year inventories and unextended indebtedness, the way should be paved for free operations after the turn of the year.

* * *

The overthrow of the Conservatives and the notable gains made by the Labor party at the British elections are not conducive to confidence in international circles abroad or here. Labor being the second strongest party in Parliament, the downfall of the Baldwin Government, which may come at any moment, might cause the King to summon J. Ramsey MacDonald to form a Labor Ministry, a prospect which doubtless will stimulate the movement already under way for investing British capital in American securities.

Disturbing though the outlook is at present, it may be well to reflect that the Britons have a habit of "muddling through" without seriously endangering the nation's position in the world. It is perhaps significant that sterling exchange has not been demoralized by the election results.

* * *

When the 1923 business record is cast up, it will be found that the year compares favorably with the most active in our history. And we have a plentitude of assurance from the most distinguished sources that 1924 will go on auspiciously.

It's Easy As Einstein

Anybody Can Understand Mah Jongg,

"Don't be so silly," said Nancy. "Anybody can learn to play mah jongg—even you.

"Chinese? Of course you don't need to know Chinese, except of course to say pow and chung in the right place—I mean chow and pung.

"Just watch me now. I build the wall—see—by putting the little dominoes in a square row and setting another row of dominoes on top of them.

"Then you shake dice to see who is the north wind—I mean the west wind—no, it must be the east wind. That's right, the east wind.

"When you find you are the east wind, if you are the east wind, of course, you shake the dice again, and then you count back as many dominoes as there are spots on the dice and see where it is opened.

"What is opened? The wall, of course. How can you be so stupid? Now if you open the wall at the seventeenth square to the left of the player, why, there is where you open the wall, don't you see? And then you, all four of you, take out two dominoes at a time, after you put the ones on top out of the place where you opened it. That ought to be easy enough to follow.

"When you have all got twelve dominoes apiece, by taking them the way I told you to take them, you take every other one until you have got one more, which will be thirteen, I hope you won't look me in the face and tell me you can't understand that.

"Then you arrange them so as to have the characters and the flowers and the dragons and the seasons and the circles together—I mean to have them together but separate from the others, and after you have put the seasons and the characters down and taken out others to fill their places from the ones you put on top of the wall, where it was broken, you begin to play. That is simple enough, isn't it?

"The thing you want to do of course is to go mah jongg.

"No, mah jongg isn't a place; it's a something that you say when you can put all your dominoes down.

"Of course, you can't put them down right away. You have to have them arranged in sequences and threes of a kind, and so forth, and when you do that you go mah jongg, and look at the book to see how much the other players' own you.

"No, on! You don't say mah jongg ahead of anybody else. You wait till you fill your hand. Every time a person plays, the next person plays until they have all played by turns, and when you get a domino you need to match one you have got, why, you discard one you don't want.

"Oh, yes, I forgot to tell you; If somebody puts one down that you do want and can fill a three of a kind with it you say 'poy'—I mean 'chung'; no, I mean 'pung'—and then you take it and fill your three of a kind and the other person loses his turn, and you have to put the three of a kind down face up to show you have filled them. I hope that is perfectly plain.

"Then if you want to fill a sequence you say 'chow,' only you are not allowed to say that unless the person just ahead of you is playing, and then everybody keeps right on playing the same way, and you put your sequence down, only you don't have to turn one up to show that you have punged it.

"I forgot to tell you about honors, but that doesn't make any difference till afterward, so you don't need to worry about it.

"When you have filled your hand and been careful not to let anybody else know by your discards what you are trying to get, you put it down and say, 'mah jongg,' and then everybody else pays you, and it is perfectly wonderful to feel that you have won. Only if nobody has won by the time the last fourteen dominoes are the only ones that are left, why, you have to leave them for the ruins of the wall, and then you build it up and start all over again.

"It's so perfectly simple that I always wonder why everybody doesn't just start and play it right off. But even as easy as it is, and I have been told that I make it easier than any one else by the way I tell people about it, there are some folks who have a dreadful lot of trouble learning about it.

"You know there is one woman who always insists on saying 'pow' when she should say 'chung'—I mean who says 'chung' when she should say 'chow'— no, I mean who says 'chow' when she should say 'pung' and that confuses everybody, for you can see that it would make a difference in the score and besdies cheat somebody out of a turn he ought to have.

"Then there are people who can't tell flowers from seasons, and who are foolish enough to admit that they can't. I can't always tell them myself, but I never say that I can't, so nobody ever knows the difference.

"If you've all been listening carefully you know as much about the game as I do by now. So let's begin. John, you build the wall!"

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Western Chinese Plants

A Wonderful Flora

(From A Times Correspondent)

During the second half of last century much botanical work was done in Western China by French missionaries stationed there and others. It was largely in the nature of discovery for discovery's sake, and, though herbaria were enriched, gardens profited little by it. The pioneers, however, had lifted a corner of the veil from a country surpassingly rich in floral treasures, and their wonderful discoveries stirred the imagination of gardening people so deeply that since 1899 expedition after expedition has been sent to Western China and the Tibetan Marches. The results confirm the earlier accounts of the floral richness of the country. In the words of Wilson, a pioneer:—

"The remote mountain fastnesses of Central and Western China are simply a botanical paradise, with trees, shrubs, and herbs massed together in profusion. . . . The Chinese flora is beyond question the richest temperate flora in the world.

"So far the vast country has only been scratched, but the harvest is already too bountiful for the digestive powers of botanists and gardeners for years to come."

Entirely new genera of plants abound, and old genera have had their boundaries enlarged to a bewildering extent. Hundreds of new rhododendrons alone have been discovered, and it is now known that the matrix of that important family is not in the Sikkim Himalaya, as was thought by Hooker and the Victorian botanists but in south-east Tibet, in an area difficult of access between 27.5deg. and 28deg. N. and about on the 100deg. E. line. We now know that that rugged country is also the unsuspected headquarters of other families, among them lily, primrose, maple, vine and rose, bramble and plum; of gentians there are nearly 100 species. "On sunny days the ground for miles (on the Alps) is often nothing but a carpet of gentian flowers of the most intense blue." Years must elapse before a fraction of these new Asiatic plants can be appraised, but it is already clear that a high proportion is only of botanical interest and will avail gardeners nothing. A further proportion must prove too tender for this country, and there will be numbers whose hardiness will remain in doubt till it has passed the supreme test of a hard winter. Happily, that test has been applied but once in the last 23 years. Our winter climate, however, imposes another and most rigorous test on alien plants with almost monotonous regularity; it is especially severe on those from comparatively low altitudes, and others which open their flowers or make new leaf-growth when the climate of their native country is settled and ours is not. They respond only too readily to the mild spells which characterize English winter—spells that sometimes coax elms into flower in the South before January is out—and in eight years out of ten make them pay forfeit for their temerity. Such plants may do for maritime places, but are only a handicap to inland gardeners, who in an average year see them alternately frozen and thawed from January to March and under snow, perhaps, in April.

Among the Western Chinese alpine flora, however, there are hundreds of plants to which our very worst winter must be child's play. They grow from about 10,000ft. up to 16,500ft.—not far short of the snow line. In summer they are bathed in the steaming mists of a monsoon country, but in autumn cold winds prevail for two or three weeks. These drying winds ripen the seed on plants, but before it has fallen the monsoon expires in the form of snow, which covers dwarf vegetation in October above the 10,000ft. level. Then winter begins in earnest. The skies clear and for months icy winds blow from the Tibetan plains. The snow is frozen hard, temperature is far below zero, and all vegetation not under snow is stiff, including the rhododendron forests. In May Nature wakes, the snows melt, there are no false starts, and spring begins. The seed falls and germination begins at once.

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The Literary World -:- -:- News And Views

"Best Sellers" Of The Week In Shanghai Book Stores

FICTION

The Rover, by Joseph Conrad
The White Flag, by Gene Stratton Porter
The Florentine Dagger, by Ben Hecht
Trodden Gold, by Howard Vincent O'Brien
Fortune's Fool by Rafael Sabatini

NON-FICTION

Picturesque China, by Ernest Boerschmann
The Story of The Bible, by Hendrick Willem Van Loon
Whitaker's Almanack for 1924
Wanderings in Northern China, by Harry, A. Franck
Woman, A Vindication, by Anthony M. Ludovici.

Notes On Books And Authors

The arrival of a number of new books marks the week in Shanghai. Among them is the 1924 edition of the well known "Whitaker's Almanack" which is to every British community as a reference and guide and settler of disputes what the World Almanic is to Americans. The new almanac is particularly useful inasmuch as it records political and economic and financial data pertaining to the many swift and confusing changes which have been made in Europe through the last year. This is the 64th edition of "Whitaker".

• • •

The British Journal Photographic Almanack for the year is another newcomer. All photographers, expert and amateur know it as the annual review of advances made in photographic art and for its fullsome and useful photographic information. This edition includes for the first time in ten years, information concerning camera developments in Germany and Austria and, for the first time in that period, carries advertisements of the large German firms.

• • •

Photograms of The Year, published by an American house, is another striking new book, containing several hundred full page half tones and other prints of the most artistic character, selected from the finest work of prominent photographic artists throughout the world. For artists or for nesthetes, the volume is a delightful possession.

• • •

Among the new books of fiction appear Young Felix, by Frank Swinnerton, a romance on a novel theme; According To Gibson, by Dennis McKail, a metropolitan American love story; and The Woman of Knockaloe by Hall Caine. A local publisher also announces another edition, the first in six years, of The Letters of a Shanghai Griffin, by Jay Denby, a humorous treatment of the life of a foreigner in the treaty ports of China.

• • •

One of the most pleasing of the new books of the week, this also published locally, is a romance of China by Shu-Chiung, a resident of Peking and an authoress of promising talent. She has chosen for her central character, Yang Kuei-fei, one of the four great legendary beauties of China, and has developed her story upon the tales told of this Cleopatra of the East. The book is finely illustrated in colors.

• • •

Another Mah Jong manual comes to swell the growing throng of books on the popular game, now from Ly Yu Sang, an M. A. graduate of the University of Pennsylvania and member of the "Kwongtung Economic Research Bureau." The book makes a unique contribution in its treatment of the origin and philosophy of the game, which the author feels that he has definitely settled, and which he relates in the most interesting manner. There are very simple explanations of the methods of play and the book is fully and graphically illustrated. It is an authoritative and very useful guide.

Lloyd George's New Book

WHERE ARE WE GOING? BY DAVID LLOYD GEORGE. GEO. H. DORAN AND CO.

Developments of the week in British politics give a curious if not altogether unexpected turn to European events—curious because they shift the emphasis with almost electric suddenness from what has seemed of tremendous importance to what has been almost overlooked by the leaders.

To many a reader the abruptness of this shift in affairs will appear confusing and chaotic and completely without reason. That Britain has not suddenly gone mad, however, and that the change is only an evolutionary development, inevitable under present conditions, is the statement of no less an authority on affairs than the Rt. Hon. David Lloyd George, who anticipates and predicts a decided overturn not only in Britain but throughout Europe, if the economic situation is not speedily taken in hand, intelligently reorganised and effectively controlled in the interests of the people.

This prophesy of an economic Magna Charta comes in a new book by the ex-Premier to which he gives the suggestive title, "Where Are We Going?" The book will be of tremendous interest to all readers in the East, for as an interpreter of events the man who directed the making the Peace and who has for years led Liberal thought in England is in an enviable position to see and to understand.

The recent conduct of affairs on the Continent has been both blind and suicidal in the opinion of Lloyd George. He finds all the peace being interpreted out of the Treaty and a system of settlements fixed which are not only impossible but which cannot avoid further armed conflict.

He attacks the French invasion of the Ruhr with characteristic and decided vehemence, asserting that it is based upon misguided premises both economic and military. The occupation is the "wild oats of reparation" and entirely the wrong way to make Germany suffer or make her pay. The occupation is ruining German industry, he feels, is lowering European vitality to a dangerous level, and is exposing the entire Continent to new and unsound political doctrines. The last, he considers a more serious matter than fantastic dreams of a revived German military menace.

Russia, he thinks, should be immediately recognised and readmitted to the commerce of the world, if for no other reason than in the interests of peace:

"It is time we made up our minds that the Soviets have come to stay, whether we like it or no, and that one or other of the formidable men who rule Russia today are likely to rule it for some time to come. The sooner we have the courage to recognise this fact, the sooner will real peace be established."

The Turkish Treaty he calls the "Black Treaty of Lausanne." "From Mudania to Lausanne is a rout. What next? Lausanne is not a terminus, it is a milestone. No one claims that this treaty is a peace with honor. It is not even a peace" The entire question of the near East must be gone over and resettled before there will be sane direction again in world affairs.

Justice to Germany without injustice to the creditor nations can be simply and speedily attained, says the author, by an elementary and direct program which he offers, in which the League of Nations, which he declares to have been triumphantly successful thus far, has a prominent and commanding part.

"Justice means justice to all," he says, envisaging the English and Irish as well as the continental trend. "Justice to all takes into consideration the humanities as well as the equities of the situation." Without a just settlement and control of affairs —a justice that is far-visioned and immediate, the Great Peril has by no means been avoided and must again be faced directly in a much more powerful and far more unpleasant form.

French Engineer Declares Sea Level Canal Is Necessity

Cincinnati, Jan. 21.—Colonel Philippe Bunan-Varilla a French engineer today in an address before the Commercial club declared that the time was fast approaching when the United States could not handle the traffic of the Panama Canal by means of locks.

The Canal he said was becoming an open strait between the Atlantic and Pacific and one of the international highways. A sea level is a positive necessity. The cost of constructing a proper canal he said would be a billion dollars and the work would take twenty years, yet it would have to be done.

China Has Eleven Wireless Stations

According to the latest Chiaotungpu report, China has at present 11 wireless stations, three of which belong to the Ministry of War, the rest being under the control of the Ministry of Communications. Thirty auxiliary sets of wireless apparatus are in use on the various cruisers. Each of the following places has a wireless station: Peking, Kalgan, Wuchang, Woosung, Soochow, Canton, Tsungming, Shanghai, Nan Yuan, Paoting and Tientsin. Of the foreignowned stations, eight belong to Japan, five to France, four to the United States, two to Great Britain and one to Russia making a total of twenty.

The Chinese Government has ordered the construction of two more stations, one at Chefoo and the other at Taku.

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In The U. S. Court For China

HEARINGS:

January 21, 1924, Cause No. 2367, Chinese-American Bank of Commerce v. F. A. Bowen; on motion for bill of particulars; submitted.

January 21, 1924, Cause No. 2362, Nordisk Fjerfabrik, Ltd. v. Brewster & Co.; on motion for judgment by default; defendant given one week to answer.

January 21, 1924, Cause No. 2366, H. Law et al. v. Chas. W. Corbaley; on motion for judgment by default; testimony taken of L. G. Husar; submitted.

January 21, 1924, Cause No. 2202, E. Greenfield v. L. Siegman; testimony taken of M. C. Cooke, P. A. Macdougal; continued to January 23.

January 21, 1924, Cause No. 2376, In re adoption of Thelma B. Putsillo, a minor; testimony taken of H. C. Hill, Y. Gregov, A. B. Hill; continued to Jan. 28.

(Before the Commissioner)

January 22, 1924, Crim. No. 552, 554, 555, U. S. v. C. H. Wilson, R. B. Libby, J. Elmont; testimony taken of C. A. Pereira, J. Douglas, R. M. Tinkler, defendants, R. O'Brien, L. F. Roth, J. Wilson; submitted.

January 22, 1924, Crim. No. 556, U. S. v. R. A. Thompson; testimony taken of Liu Kwei Sung, C. W. Rakusen, Pai Ah Kung, Chei Siao Liang, L. D. Goehring, defendant; submitted.

JUDGMENTS & ORDERS:

January 16, 1924, Cause No. 2282, China-American Trading Co., Inc. v. The Fearon, Daniel Co.; judgment.

January 17, 1924, Cause No. 2374, In re Julian C. Petit's will; order admitting will to probate.

January 17, 1924, Cause No. 2319, L. H. v. Commercial Express & Storage Co.; order of dismissal.

January 19, 1924, Cause No. 2377, In re Henry S. Leitzel's estate; order appointing administratrix.

January 19, 1924, Cause No. 1378, American Sales Corporation v. U. S. Shipping Board et al; judgment for plaintiff.

January 21, 1924, Cause No. 2176, In re Walter W. Hicks's will; order for closing administration.

January 21, 1924, Cause No. 2372, In re Samuel L. Frost's will; approval of petition to pay claim; approval of petition for partial distribution.

January 22, 1924, Tientsin Consular Court Estate, In re Nellie N. Vincent's estate; order authorizing approval of executor's final account.

January 22, 1924, Cause No. 2371, American Machinery & Export Co. v. Petroleum Export Corporation; order of dismissal.

January 22, 1924, Cause No. 1274, Yang Ting Dzung v. International Banking Corporation et al.; judgment.

(By the Commissioner)

January 15, 1924, Spec. Pro. No. 41, In re Watson W. Rich's estate; order appointing administrator de bonis non.

January 21, 1924, Civil No. 142, Aikosha Dairy v. F. Fernandez; order of dismissal.

January 21, 1924, Civil No. 143, Macbeth Gray & Co. v. J. L. Gardiner; order of dismissal.

January 21, 1924, Crim. No. 488, U. S. v. J. C. Crevling; order of dismissal.

January 21, 1924, Crim. No. 494, U. S. v. E. B. Waite; order of dismissal.

January 21, 1924, Civil No. 109, Y. Ching Mow & Co. v. C. Romero; order of dismissal.

January 22, 1924, Crim. No. 553, U. S. v. C. H. Wilson; defendant bound over to the U. S. Court for trial.

January 22, 1924, Crim. No. 554, U. S. v. R. B. Libby, dismissed.

January 22, 1924, Crim. No. 555, U. S. v. J. Elmont; defendant bound over to the U. S. Court for trial.

January 22, 1924, Crim. No. 556, U. S. v. R. A. Thompson; dismissed.

MISCELLANEOUS FILINGS:

January 15, 1924, Cause No. 2319, L. H. Woo v. The Commercial Express & Storage Co.; motion to dismiss.

January 16, 1924, Cause No. 1274, Yang Ting Dzung v. International Banking Corporation et al.; second and third defendant's brief.

January 16, 1924, Cause No. 1361, Luk Hop Co. v. American Express Co.; plaintiff's memorandum brief; affidavit; defendant's affidavit.

January 17, 1924, Cause No. 2374, In re Julian C. Petit's will; depositions; oath of executrix; letters testamentary.

January 17, 1924, Cause No. 2360, V. Richter v. T. Tapia; amended complaint.

January 17, 1924, Cause No. 2375, Chinese-American Bank of Commerce v. H. Rosenberg; marshal's return of summons.

January 18, 1924, Cause No. 2367, Chinese-American Bank of Commerce v. F. A. Bowen; motion for bill of particulars.

January 18, 1924, Cause No. 2376, In re adoption of Thelma B. Putsillo, a minor; petition.

January 18, 1924, Cause No. 2372, In re Samuel L. Frost's will; affidavit.

January 18, 1924, Cause No. 1274, Yang Ting Dzung v. International Banking Corporation et al.; plaintiff's reply brief.

January 19, 1924, Cause No. 2377, In re Henry S. Leitzel's estate; petition; depositions; consent; oath and bond of administration.

January 19, 1924, Cause No. 2362, Nordisk Fjerfabrik, Ltd. v. Brewster & Co.; motion for judgment by default.

January 19, 1924, Cause No. 2366, H. Law et al v. C. W. Corbaley; motion for judgment by default.

January 21, 1924, Cause No. 2361, The Dunlop Rubber Co. (China) Ltd. v. H. R. Emery, etc.; alias summons issued.

January 21, 1924, Cause No. 2176, In re Walter W. Hick's will; final account; petition; receipt.

January 21, 1924, Cause No. 2357, 2359, U. S. v. E. G. Hinde; marshal's return of final commitment.

January 21, 1924, Cause No. 2372, In re Samuel L. Frost's will; petition to pay claim; petition to make partial distribution.

(By the Commissioner)

January 15, 1924, Crim. No. 556, U. S. v. R. A. Thompson; complaint; warrant issued.

January 16, 1924, Civil No. 149, Gun Kwei Long v. Carl Crow; complaint; summons issued; marshal's return of summons.

January 17, 1924, Civil No. 150, Arkell & Douglas, Inc. v. v. Asiatic Motors, Inc.; petition; summons issued.

January 17, 1924, Civil No. 145, L. Siegman v. A. G. Henderson; answer.

January 17, 1924, Crim. No. 556, U. S. v. R. A. Thompson; marshal's return of warrant; bond.

January 17, 1924, Civil No. 108, Asia Butchery Co. v. L. Siegman; motion.

January 17, 1924, Civil No. 143, Macbeth Gray & Co. v. J. L. Gardiner; motion to dismiss.

January 18, 1924, Civil No. 151, S. J. Betines & Co. v. Delmonico Sweet Shop; complaint; summons issued.

January 18, 1924, Civil No. 150, Arkell & Douglas, Inc. v. Asiatic Motors, Inc.; marshal's return of summons.

January 21, 1924, Civil No. 134, General Accident Fire and Life Assurance Corp'n, Ltd. v. Alfred H. Swan; plaintiff's memorandum brief.

January 21, 1924, Civil No. 147, Aikosha Dairy v. F. C. Craig; notice of dismissal.

January 21, 1924, Spec. Pro. No. 34, In re Edward Linkhorst's estate; oath and bond of administrator; letters of administration.

January 22, 1924, Crim. No. 553, U. S. v. C. H. Wilson; bail bond.

January 22, 1924, Crim. No. 555, U. S. v. J. Elmont; bail bond.

January 22, 1924, Civil No. 150, Arkell & Douglas, Inc. v. Asiatic Motors, Inc.; motion to withdraw.

January 22, 1924, Spec. Pro. No. 26, In re Sigmund Appleman's estate; bond of administrator; surety's submission to jurisdiction; letters of administration.

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The Wonderful Docks Of London

Among the most marvelous constructive works of man are the London docks. Occasionally a tourist in London tears himself away from Westminster Abbey and the House of Parliament to go through the dock district, but as a general thing the dinginess of commercial London keeps such visitors away.

A dock in America means a pier constructed at the edge of the harbor, jutting out into the water. Some New York docks stick out into the stream over a thousand feet.

London is situated on the River Thames, which is only about a quarter as wide as the East River. A pier big enough to berth an ocean liner would block the river completely. As modern steamers are from fifty to a hundred feet wide, to berth them along the bank would seriously impede navigation.

The commerce of the port of London is at least as great as that of the port of New York. Until the war it was much greater. Probably a thousand steamers are docked at London at one time. What's the answer?

The London docks.

The docks are vast artificial basins. They were originally meadows and even slum districts of the city on either side of the river. Gigantic excavations were made and the water let in, giving a depth of from twenty-five to thirty-five feet. Mighty piers and warehouses were constructed around the edges and across these basins, and the result is a network of docks which reflects credit upon the engineering genius of Great Britain.

As there is a strong tide in the River Thames, entrance to the docks is only possible at high tide. Therefore a ship is a prisoner in the basin for several hours every day.

When you admire the pilot of an ocean liner who skilfully enters one of the big New York docks, remember that it is child's play to him compared to what one does in London or at Liverpool, Manchester or Hamburg for that matter, since those ports depend also upon artificial dock systems.

In a narrow and swiftly running river he maneuvers his great ship so that she glides through a difficult and tight entrance into a series of equally narrow basins and finds her chosen birth without accident or incident. It's just a part of the job of being pilot of a ship, and more nerve wracking than navigating or bringing her safe through a storm.

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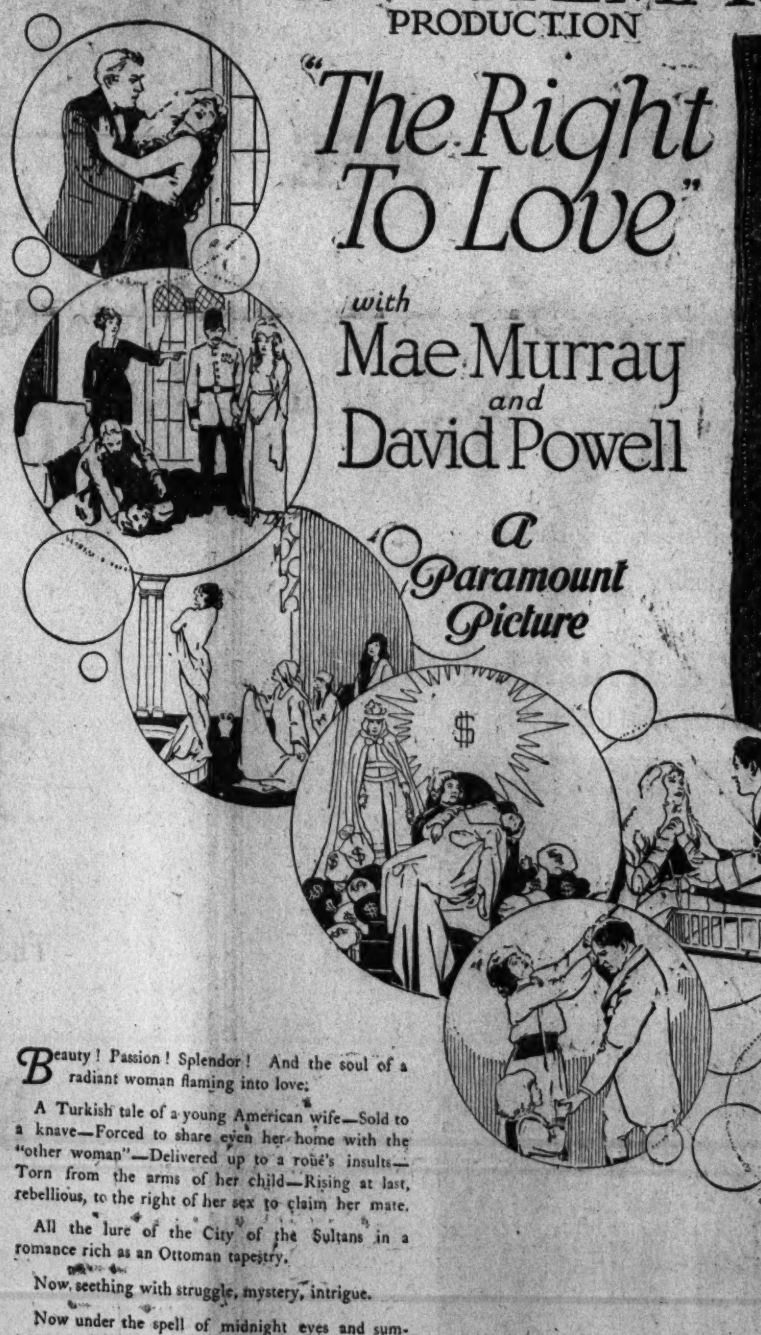

"The Right To Love"

with
Mae Murray
and
David Powell

A Paramount Picture

Beauty! Passion! Splendor! And the soul of a radiant woman flaming into love;

A Turkish tale of a young American wife—Sold to a knave—Forced to share even her home with the "other woman"—Delivered up to a roué's insults—Torn from the arms of her child—Rising at last, rebellious, to the right of her sex to claim her mate.

All the lure of the City of the Sultans in a romance rich as an Ottoman tapestry.

Now, seething with struggle, mystery, intrigue.

Now under the spell of midnight eyes and summer moonlight shining on the Golden Horn.

"On With the Dance!", by George Fitzmaurice, was a photoplay sensation. Remembering that—now see "The Right to Love."

"Photoplay" by
OUIDA BERGERE
From the play by
PIERRE, FRONDAIE
and
CLAUDE FARRERE

Admission Prices: Box **$1.50** per seat, Dress Circle **$1.00**, Stalls **60** cts.

NESTLÉ'S
SWISS MILK
CHOCOLATE
NESTLÉ'S MILK CHOCOLATE

The China Press
大陸報

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, JANUARY 27, 1924

LACTOGEN FOR
The NATURAL-MILK Food
YOUR BABY

Business and Official Notices

Harbour Notification
No. 2 of 1924

Telegraph Cable Crossing at Woosung

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the new crossing of telegraph cables over the Whangpoo at Woosung is between a line east of No. 1 Buoy and a line west of the Harbour Master's Office.

Both lines are defined by red, blue and white painted transit marks standing on the Woosung shore the easternmost set abreast of the naval hospital and the westernmost set in the Customs compound.

Mariners are cautioned accordingly.

H. E. HILLMAN,
Harbour Master.

Approved:
L. A. LYALL
Commissioner of Customs.
CUSTOM HOUSE,
Shanghai, 25th January, 1924.
65082 J 27

The Shanghai Electric Construction Company, Ltd.

Notice of Dividend to Holders of Share Warrants to Bearer

Notice is hereby given that a Second Interim Dividend at the rate of six per cent, less Income Tax at 4-7½ in the £, in respect of the year ending 31st December, 1923, has been duly declared upon the share capital of the Company, and will be payable against presentation of Coupon No. 24 (accompanied by the declaration required by H.B.M. Government, forms of which are obtainable at the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation) on and after the first day of February, 1924, in Sterling at the Eastern Bank Ltd., 4, Crosby Square, London, E.C., or may be negotiated in local currency at the demand buying rate on London for Coupons on date of lodgement at the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, Shanghai. Coupons must be left with the Bankers two clear days for examination before payment.

L. W. HAWKINS,
Secretary.
65091

Delivery Order No. 30 issued by Canadian Pacific Steamships, Ltd., calling for 200 boxes Cheese, marked H, in diamond, has been lost. The public is warned not to attempt to negotiate same, a new order having been applied for.

Henningsen Produce Company, Ltd.
65094 F.3

Delivery Order No. 1, issued by Columbia Pacific Steamship Co., calling for 625 cases Milk, one case labels, all marked H. P. Co., in diamond, has been lost. The public is warned not to attempt to negotiate same, a new order having been applied for.

Henningsen Produce Company, Ltd.
65094 F.3

The Permata Rubber Estate, Limited
(Incorporated under the Companies Ordinances of Hongkong)

Notice is hereby given that the Thirteenth Annual General Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the Registered Offices of the Company, No. 44, Szechuen Road, Shanghai, on Thursday, 14th February, 1924, at 4:15 p.m., when the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ended 31st October, 1923, will be presented to the Shareholders.

The Transfer Books of the Company, will be closed from the 7th February to the 14th February, 1924, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
MORTIMER REID & SLEE,
Secretaries.
65088

INVEST in YOUR GOOD APPEARANCE

and begin with your hat—it says. No one who expects to succeed nowadays can afford to look shabby.

You can keep your hats looking NEW and fresh always; when they are soiled or out of shape, send them to me to be RENOVATED by Special processes.

Telephone N. 527
LA UNION. Hat Renovators
V. D. Alobog, Mgr.
3266 Haining Road, Near Corner of Chapoo Road

In the United States Court for China

In re Estate of JOHN R. HARVEY, Deceased.

Cause No. 2336
Estate No. 524

NOTICE

Pursuant to an Order of said Court, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of JOHN R. HARVEY, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers, to the undersigned on or before July 20, 1924, and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payment of the same in due course to the undersigned.

CHAUNCEY P. HOLCOMB,
Administrator,
2, Kiukiang Road,
Shanghai, China.
January 20, 1924.
64943

NOTICE

This serves to notify the public that the undersigned has servered his connections with Messrs. SIEMSSEN & Co. as from this date.

R. E. RASCHLE
65083 J 27

Canadian Pacific Railway

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS

Owing to the Chinese Maritime Customs being closed from the 5th to 8th February, (Chinese New Year Holidays) cargo for the "Empress of Russia" sailing on the 9th February will have to be passed through Customs on the 1st, 2nd and 4th February.

65072 J 30

REMINDER

Yangtszepoo Lawn Bowls Club
FOURTH ANNUAL DANCE

In the Winter Gardens (Carlton) Ningpo Road on Saturday, 2nd February. Tickets to be had from the undersigned up to the evening of the 30th inst.

J. R. TWEEDLIE,
Hon. Secretary.
65087 J.29

The New Engineering & Shipbuilding Works, Ltd.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting of the New Engineering and Shipbuilding Works, Ltd., will be held in the Shanghai General Chamber of Commerce Rooms, 1 Yuen-ming-yuen Road, Shanghai, at 11 o'clock in the morning of the 9th February, 1924.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 28th January to the 9th February, 1924, both days inclusive.

Proxies to be valid must be lodged at the Company's Office not less than forty-eight hours before the time of holding the meeting.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
C. A. MOMBER,
Secretary.
Shanghai, 25th Jan., 1924.
65084

TO LET

MODERN APARTMENTS

New building ready for occupation February-March. 3 rooms, bath, kitchen, servants' quarters, central heat, hot and cold water, flush closets. Modern throughout.

Location Route de Grouchy, corner Route Doumer. Open for inspection.

Apply: E. Suenson & Co. Ltd.
Eastern Times Building,
30 Foochow Road.
65086 F.3

To clients who can not otherwise be advised promptly, Paul Myron Linebarger here publishes his return to his usual law offices at 62 Kiangse Road, Telephone Cent. 8300.

64932 F 3

Oriental Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.

Notice is hereby given that the 7th Annual General Meeting of the Oriental Cotton Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd., will be held at the office of the General Managers of the Company, 6 Kiukiang Road, Shanghai, at 11:30 a.m., on Saturday the 9th February, 1924. The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 4th to the 9th February, 1924 (both days inclusive).

Proxies to be valid must be lodged at the Company's office not less than 48 hours before the holding of the meeting.

ARNHOLD & Co., Ltd.,
General Managers.
65085

China General Omnibus Co., Ltd.

Notice is hereby given that the First Annual General Meeting of the China General Omnibus Co., Ltd., will be held at the Office of the General Managers of the Company, 6 Kiukiang Road, Shanghai, at 4 o'clock on Friday the 1st February, 1924.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 29th January to the 1st February, 1924 (both days inclusive).

Proxies to be valid must be lodged at the Company's Office not less than 48 hours before the holding of the meeting.

ARNHOLD & Co., Ltd.,
General Managers.
9s 64988

EXTRAORDINARY SALE OF SUPERFLUOUS STOCK
To be held at
SALON DES MODES

F129 Bubbling Well Road, for reasons of enlarging premises for the coming season. This sale will commence on Monday, 28th January, 1924, consisting of Parisian and New York Models for winter and summer wear in Afternoon and Evening Gowns, Coats, Hats and Lingerie, etc., etc. Madam Greenberg will leave for Paris shortly after the sale, to come back with a beautiful assortment of Parisian goods.

65043 J 29

Chinese Government Railways

KIAOCHOW TSINAN LINE

Tender for pneumatic bridge repairing outfits

With the approval of the Ministry of Communications, this invitation is made to supplies to submit their tenders for PNEUMATIC BRIDGE REPAIRING OUTFITS.

Tenders must be signed, sealed with sealed wax, marked on the outside of the envelope "TENDER FOR PNEUMATIC BRIDGE REPAIRING OUTFITS", and addressed to the Managing Director, Kiaochow-Tsinan Railway, Tsingtao, the same must reach this Railway Office before 12 o'clock noon on March 28th, 1924, and will be opened at 3 p.m. of the same day in the Railway Office, and after which tenders will be considered and referred to the Ministry of Communications for final approval.

All tenders shall be accompanied by a deposit of Dollars Five hundred only, ($500.00) in cash, or certified check from a reputable bank acceptable to the Ministry of Communications. This deposit will be refunded in full to the respective tenders after the selection of the tender.

In case the selected tenderer or tenderers announce his or their inability to supply the materials or fail to call at the Railway Office for the signing of a contract within a stated period after the announcement of the selection of tender, his or their deposit made at the time of tendering shall be forfeited, and his or their tenders cancelled.

No tender will be entertained unless presented within the time stated. The Railway does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender, and reserves the right to divide the order into lots.

For specifications and other informations apply to the Materials Department, Kiaochow - Tsinan Railway, Tsingtao.

By Order.
64945 F 3

WINS WORLD CONTEST AT PARIS

In the International Calculating and Adding Machine Contest, recently held in Paris, the MONROE won decisively all prizes, being first to finish, and obtained the first four places in accuracy against all other machines entered.

The contest was for accuracy and speed in figure-work involving addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division—the basic operations involved in all business.

It would be a pleasure to us to place one of these machines in your office for TEN DAYS FREE TRIAL. Give THE MONROE a chance to demonstrate that it is THE MOST ECONOMICAL WAY OF HANDLING YOUR OWN FIGURE WORK.

THE OFFICE APPLIANCE CO.
22 Nanking Road, Shanghai.

JAVA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE CO.

SHANGHAI 3 EZRA ROAD

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1861

FIRE, MARINE AND MOTOR CAR INSURANCE

PHONE CENTRAL 70 General Office, 2335 Compradore, 3870 General Manager — J. H. H. SWART, Acting Manager

S.S. President Harrison

Round the World

Fast Freight and Passenger Service
via Suez Canal to
Boston and New York in 56 days
No transhipment

Cold Storage Space 1200 tons.

Loading Shanghai January 29th, 30th, 31st. Sailing from Shanghai February 1st for Hongkong, Manila, Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez, Port Said, Alexandria, Naples, Genoa, Marseilles.

Cargo Accepted for all Ports

For Freight and Passenger Information apply to

The Robert Dollar Co.

Phones Central 6371-2-3-4-5 All Departments

Freight Department, 3 Canton Road
Passenger Department, 29 Nanking Road

Chinese Government Railways

KIAOCHOW-TSINAN LINE

TENDER FOR BOILER TUBES, ARCH TUBES AND BOILER FLUES

With the approval of the Ministry of Communications, the Kiaochow Tsinan Railway is hereby inviting tenders for materials mentioned above. All tenders should be marked with the words "TENDER FOR BOILER TUBES, ARCH TUBES AND BOILER FLUES" and should be sealed with sealing wax and addressed to the Managing Director, Kiaochow Tsinan Railway, Tsingtao. All tenders to be received by the Railway Administration not later than noon March 1st, 1924, and opened and publicly read at 3 p.m. of the same day in the Railway Administration Building in the presence of the delegate from the Ministry of Communications. Tenders will then be considered by the Railway and referred to the Ministry of Communications for final approval.

All tenders shall be accompanied by a deposit of NINE HUNDRED DOLLARS ($900.00) in cash or certified check from a reputable bank acceptable to the Ministry of Communications. This deposit is to be refunded to the unsuccessful tenderers after tender or tenders have been selected.

The Railway Administration reserves full right to reject any or all tenders, and to award the contract as a whole or in parts. Further, the Railway Administration does not bind itself to accept the lowest tender.

For details, specification and other informations apply to the Materials Department, Kiaochow Tsinan Railway, Tsingtao.

BY ORDER.
64820 F 3

Business and Official Notices

LAW OFFICE

I have opened offices at 22, Yuen Ming Yuen Road.
Telephone Central 675.

ARTHUR COVEY,
Solicitor & Advocate.
25th January 1924.
65032 J 30

S.S. "Bertram Rickmers"
from Hamburg & Antwerp

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

Examination of broken and ship damaged cargo will be held at the Kaiyosha Wharf Pootung on January 28th, at 10 a.m., when Messrs Carmichael Lennox & Gray will be in attendance.

Rickmers Linie m. b. H. Hamburg
Zweigniederlassung Shanghai
65035 J 27

NOTICE

We wish to announce that from the 21st inst. we have removed our offices to Room 404, Chung Foo Union Bank Building, 25 Jinkee Road. Telephone number: Central 3330.

THE AMOS BIRD COMPANY, INC.
65056 J 27

ELECTRO-PLATING, BRONZING, GALVANIZING & LACQUERING

Of all descriptions for household utensils, motor car parts, fittings, or any kind of metal pieces.

Executed entirely under European supervision.

For quotation or details, ring up NORTH 4154.

Our representative will call on you.

SHANGHAI
ELECTRO-PLATING CO.,
130 Range Road.
65003 J 30

In The International Mixed Court of Shanghai

Foreign Civil Case No. 5445

Re: Phen Zung Hsien (軒誠陽) trading as Woo Shing, Jewellers (店飾首盛和) 198, Kiangse Road. (In Bankruptcy)

Take Notice that, on the application of certain of the creditors, this Court, by order dated 8th January, 1924, did appoint the undersigned to liquidate those assets of the above-named Woo Shing Hong which are within the jurisdiction of this Honourable Court.

Creditors are required to send to the undersigned, their names, addresses, and particulars of their debts or claims on or before 22nd February, 1924, after which date no further claims will be recognised.

All debts due to the estate, and being assets within the jurisdiction of this Honourable Court, should be paid to us forthwith and debtors are warned not to pay such debts to any person or persons other than ourselves.

SETH, MANCELL & McLURE,
Official Court Accountants
7, Avenue Edouard VII,
Shanghai, 22nd Jan., 1924.
64994

Dr. R. HOLPER, M.D.
French University
SPECIALIST IN VENEREAL, URINARY & SKIN DISEASES.
Office Hours: 11-1 & 4-6
or by appointment. Tel. C. 734
15 NANKING ROAD
(Amer-Oriental Bank Building)
65641

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WANT ADS
at
THE CHINA PRESS
BRANCH OFFICE
Opened for your convenience
at
17, Nanking Road
Ground Floor

THE CHINA PRESS ON SALE ALSO

PURE MILK AND CREAM
Delivered everywhere in Shanghai from
THE SHANGHAI MILK SUPPLY COMPANY.
454 Avenue Haig Phone West 4067.
Inspection of our dairy is cordially invited.
J. P. SOGAARD, Manager.

Chinese Government Railways
TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE

NOTIFICATION NO. 340

INVITATION OF TENDER FOR RAILWAY SLEEPERS & CROSSING TIMBERS

The public is hereby notified that, with the approval of the Ministry of Communications, tenders are hereby invited for the supply of C. I. F. CHENTANGCHUANG

60,000 pieces FIRST CLASS HARD OAK OR OTHER HARD WOOD RAILWAY SLEEPERS
2,760 pieces FIRST CLASS HARD OAK OR OTHER HARD WOOD CROSSING TIMBERS

By order of the Ministry of Communications those wishing to submit tenders are required to make a deposit of Two Thousand Dollars ($2,000), Tientsin Local Currency, which will be refunded to the respective tenderers after the selection of the tender.

In case the successful bidder announces his inability to supply the material or fails to call at the Administration's Office for the signing of a contract within a stated period after the announcement of the selection of tender, his deposit made at the time of tendering is forfeited and his tender annulled.

Tenders must be signed, sealed with sealing wax and marked on the outside of envelope "TENDER FOR SLEEPERS 1924" and addressed to the Managing Director, Tientsin-Pukow Railway Administration, Tientsin-Hopei, the same must reach the Administration by post before 12 o'clock noon on February 22nd 1924 and will be opened in public at 3.00 p.m. on the same day.

Tender Forms attached with full specifications can be obtained at the Head Office of the Administration, Tientsin-Hopei, upon payment of the above mentioned tender deposit.

No tenders will be entertained unless presented within the time stated and made on the Forms supplied by the Administration. The Administration does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender and reserves the right to divide the order into lots.

(Sd.) SUN FUNGTSAO,
Managing Director.
Tientsin, 21st January, 1924.
65002 J 31

STOVES

A new lot of the well-known
continuous burning Junker and Ruh Stoves in latest designs has arrived.

The Stoves may be inspected at our office 10 Kiangse Road

China Export-Import & Bank Co

65078 J.29

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD BREMEN

Fast passenger Service to Genoa and North Continental Ports
S.S. "SAARBRUECKEN"
due to leave Shanghai abt. February 5th, 1924.
The former well known mail-steamer **"DERFFLINGER"**
due to leave Shanghai abt. April 1st, 1924.
Comfortable accommodation for 120 cabin class and 140 intermediate class passengers.
Fares to Genoa: Cabin class £78. Intermediate Class £48.
Fares to Northcontinental Ports: Cabin class £85. Intermediate Class £50.
Special attention is called to the Intermediate Class being almost equal to former 2nd class accommodation.
Through Tickets to London will be issued.
For particulars apply to
MELCHERS & CO., General Agents
19/20 Kiukiang Road Telephone Nos. C. 7205/10
64742

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated in England by Royal Charter 1853

Capital £3,000,000
Reserve Fund £3,800,000
Reserve Liabilities £3,000,000

Head Office:
55 Bishopsgate London, E. C.
Shanghai Branch: 16 The Bund

Court of Directors
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner Chairman.
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.,
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
Sir William Henry Neville Goschen, K.B.E.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
The Right Honourable Sir John Newell Jordan, G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., K.C.B.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq., M.P.
James Maxwell Grant Prophit, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace Esq.
Colin Frederick Campbell, Esq.

Bankers:
The Bank of England.
The Midland Bank Limited.
Westminster Bank, Ltd.
The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Alor Star (Kedah)	Haiphong	Peking
Amritsar	Hongkong	Penang
Bangkok	Hoilo	Paket
Batavia	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bombay	Karachi	Saigon
Calcutta	Kobe	Shanghai
Canton	Kuala-Lumpur	Singapore
Cawapore	Madras	Sourabaya
Cebu	Manila	Taiping
Colombo	Medan	Tavoy
Delhi	New York	Tientsin
Hankow	Zamboanga	Yokohama

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for collection. Travellers' Letters of Credit issued and every decription of Banking business undertaken.

C. J. SCOTT,
Manager.

銀行業實江浙

The Chekiang Industrial Bank Ltd.

Established 1903

(Member of the Shanghai Bankers' Association)

Capital $2,000,000.00
Reserve Fund ..... $ 420,000.00

Head Office: 14 Hankow Road. Shanghai.
Branches: Hankow and Hangchow.
Domestic Agencies:
In the principal cities throughout China.
Foreign Correspondents:
London, Paris, Rotterdam, New York, Chicago, San Francisco, Hamburg, Berlin, Tokyo, Kobe, Yokohama, Osaka, Hakodate, Seoul, Fusan and Hongkong.
Banking Department, Foreign Department and Savings Department.

LI MING,
General Manager

Tel. C. 7130, Manager's Office,
C. 7121 to 7124, General Office
Cable Address:
"CHINDUBANK," Shanghai.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger S. A.

(Affiliated to the Societe Generale de Belgique.)

	Frs.
Capital (subscribed)	100,000,000
Capital (paid up)	75,000,000
Reserves	24,000,000

Head office: Brussels
Branches and Agencies at:
LONDON, PARIS, NEW YORK, BUCHAREST, BRAILA, COLOGNE CAIRO, ALEXANDRIA, PEKING, SHANGHAI, TIENTSIN, HANKOW.
Allied Banks:
BANCO DE CARTAGENA, MADRID, with Branches in SPAIN and MOROCCO
WIENER BANK-VEREIN, VIENNA, with Branches in AUSTRIA, HUNGARIA, ITALY (TYROL), YUGOSLAVIA, POLAND and RUMANIA
ALLGEMEINER BOEHMISCHER BANK-VEREIN, PRAGUE, with Branches in CZECHO-SLOVAKIA
BANQUE FRANCO-BELGE DE BULGARIE S. A., SOFIA.
LANDESBANK FUER BOSNIEN-UND HERCEGOVINA, SERAJEVO, with Branches in YUGO-SLAVIA.
Correspondents in all parts of the world.
Every description of banking business transacted.

A. DONNAY,
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Authorised Capital $50,000,000
Issued & fully paid-up..$20,000,000

Reserve Fund:—
Sterling ..... £ 4,500,000
Silver $24,500,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors $20,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG.
Court of Directors:
Hon. Mr. A. O. Lang, Chairman.
D. G. M. Bernard, Esq. Deputy Chairman.
A. H. Compton, Esq.
G. T. M. Etkins, Esq.
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak.
W. L. Pattenden Esq.
J. A. Plummer Esq.
N. L. Watson, Esq.
W. P. White, Esq.
CHIEF MANAGER:
Hongkong:
Hon. Mr. A. G. STEPHEN.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy	Harbin	Peking
Bangkok	Hoilo	Penang
Batavia	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bombay	Johore	Saigon
Calcutta	Kobe	S. Francisco
Canton	Kuala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Chefoo	Lumpur	Singapore
Colombo	London	Sourabaya
Dairen	Lyons	Sungei-Patani
Foochow	Malacca	Tientsin
Haiphong	Manila	Tsingtao
Hamburg	Nagasaki	V'divostock
Hankow	New York	Yokohama

London Bankers:
The Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12 The Bund
Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.
Local Bills Discounted.
Credits granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

G. H. STITT.
Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

	Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid)	55,000,000
Reserve Fund	26,960,000
Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government	Kup. Tls. 3,500,000
Reserve Fund	1,750,000

Head Office:
Paris, 9 Rue Bordreau
London Office:
64 Old Broad Street, E. C. 2.

Bankers:
London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie and Co.
Societe Generale pour favoriser le developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
Paris: Societe Generale pour Favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
Lyons: Societe Generale pour Favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
Milan: Credito Italiano.
Rome: Banco di Roma.
New York: Irving Bank—Columbia Trust Company.
San Francisco: The Crocker National Bank of San Francisco.

BRANCHES IN ASIA

Chanchun	Harbin	Shanghai
Chefoo	Hongkong	Peking
Dairen	Manchouli	Tientsin
Hailar	Kashgar	Yokohama
Hankow	Newchwang	Urumtchi

SHANGHAI BRANCH
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars. Terms on application. Local Bills discounted.
Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.
SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES.
L. Jezierski,
P. Petithuguenin,
Ch. Bleuler,
Managers for Branches in Asia.

Bank of Communications

(Specially authorised and made a National Bank by Presidential Mandates of April 7th, 1911 and October 31st, 1915).

Capital: Dollars 20,000,000.00
President: Hon. Mr. Chang Chien.
Vice-President: Mr. Chien Yung-Ming.
HEAD OFFICE: PEKING
Branches and Agencies in Domestic Cities and Foreign Countries.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement. Credit granted on approved securities. Special Facilities for Transfers to all parts of China.

SHANGHAI BRANCH:
14 The Bund
Shen Chu Hsu Manager.
T. D. Woo, Sub-Manager.
S. T. Huang, Sub-Manager.
S. V. Yuen, Sub-Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:
12 The Bund and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1.00 will be received.
Not more than $200 will be received during one month from any single Depositor.
Interest at the rate of 3½ % per annum will be allowed upon the monthly minimum balance.
The maximum balance on which interest will be allowed is $5,000.00.
Deposits may be withdrawn on Demand. Accounts will be kept either in Dollars or Taels, Local Currency, at the option of the Depositor.
Depositors will be presented with Pass Books, in which all transaction will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.
OFFICE HOUSE, 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturdays 10 a.m. to noon.

The Bank Of Canton, Ltd.

Incorporated 1912.
Capital Authorised ..£1,200,000-0-0
Capital Paid-up. £1,076,815-0-0
Reserve Fund H. K. $ 500,000.00

HEAD OFFICE:
No. 6 Des Voeux Road Central Hongkong.

BRANCHES:
Shanghai, New York, Canton, Hankow and Bangkok.

SHANGHAI BRANCH
No. 1 and 2 Ningpo Road.

AGENCIES:

Honolulu	S. Francisco	Kobe
London	Sourabaya	Batavia
Manila	Singapore	Canada
Yokohama	Samarang	etc.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.
Every description of banking and Exchange business transacted

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT
Savings deposits are cordially invited. Favorable terms are given. Accounts will be kept in Dollars or Taels, at depositors option.

WONG WEN KUANG.
Manager.

The Chinese American Bank of Commerce

Authorized Capital $10,000,000 00
Paid-up Capital ..... $ 7,500,000.00

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING
EXECUTIVE OFFICE:
SHANGHAI
BRANCHES:

PEKING	SHANGHAI
TSINAN	HARBIN
HANKOW	SHIHKIACHWANG
TIENTSIN	

Correspondents throughout the World including the Interior of China.

SHANGHAI OFFICE:
11A Nanking Road
Telegraphic Address:
"Sinambank" Shanghai
Codes Used:
Bentley's Complete Phrase
Western Union Code
Whitelaw's 401 Millions Code
Transacting a General Banking Business, Issuing Drafts and Making Telegraphic Transfers, Buying and Selling Foreign Exchange, Issuing Commercial and Circular Letters of Credit, Allowing Interest on Fixed Deposits, Current Accounts, and Savings Accounts.

YOUR BANKING BUSINESS SOLICITED

Banque De L'Indo-Chine

Subscribed Capital .. 72,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital 68,400,000.00
Reserve Fund (1-6-20) 69,500,000.00

HEAD OFFICE:
No. 96 Boulevard Hanoomann Paris.

Branches and Agencies:

Saigon	Hanoi	Tourane
Haiphong	Hankow	Tientsin
Peking	Canton	Mengtze
Hongkong	Pondichery	Bangkok
Singapore	Shanghai	Noumea
Papeete	Djibouti	Yunnanfu
Pnom-Penh	Battambang	

London Bankers:
The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.
Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris—Credit Lyonnais.

The Shanghai Agency undertakes all Banking and Exchange operations; grants credits on goods and approved securities; opens current and fixed deposit accounts in taels and francs according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN,
Manager.

International Banking Corporation

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS
U. S. $10,000,000.00
Owned by the National City Bank of New York

HEAD OFFICE:
60 WALL STREET, NEW YORK
LONDON OFFICE:
16 BISHOPSGATE, E. C.

BRANCHES

Barcelona	Manila
Batavia	Panama
Bombay	Peking
Calcutta	Rangoon
Canton	San Francisco
Cebu	Santo Domingo
Colon	Shanghai
Dairen	Singapore
Hankow	Soerabaya
Harbin	Tientsin
Hongkong	Tokio
Kobe	Yokohama
Madrid	

Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit, Bills of Exchange and Cable Transfers bought and sold. Current accounts and Savings Bank accounts opened and Fixed Deposits in local and foreign currencies taken at rates that may be ascertained on application to the Bank.

We are also able to offer our Customers the service of the Branches of the National City Bank of New York in the principal countries of Europe, South America and in the West Indies.

N. S. MARSHALL, Manager.
1A Kiukiang Road, Shanghai.

The Bank of China

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1920

Authorised Capital $60,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital $19,760,100.00
Reserve Fund $ 6,023,345.41

Head Office: Peking
Branches and Agencies:

Peking	Taiyuan	Shanghai
Tientsin	Kaifeng	Hankow
Chanchun	Wuhu	Ichang
Antung	Anking	Changsha
Dalny	Hangchow	Nanchang
Moukden	Ningpo	Kiukiang
Newchang	Nanking	Foochow
Harbin	Chinkiang	Amoy
Kirin	Hsuchow	Canton
Tsinan	Soochow	Hongkong
Chefoo	Wusieh	Swatow
Tsingtao	Yangchow	Chungking

etc., etc., etc.

Foreign Correspondents:
London, Paris, Berlin, New York, San Francisco, Tokio, Osaka and Yokohama.

SHANGHAI BRANCH
22 The Bund
Loans granted on approved Securities. Local Bills discounted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels or Dollars according to arrangement.

SUNG HAN-CHANG,
Manager.

Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij

(Netherlands Trading Society)
Established 1824

Paid-up-Capital: Guilders 80,000,000 (about £6,666,666)
Reserve Funds: Guilders 19,769,181 (about £1,647,432)
Special Reserve: Guilders 23,660,000 (about £1,888,333).

Head Office: AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency BATAVIA

Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM

Branches:

Bandjermasin	Pekalongen
Bandoeng	Palembang
Bombay	Penang
Calcutta	Pontianak
Cheribon	Rangoon
Djember	Semarang
Djokjakarta	Singapore
Hongkong	Soerakarta
Kobe	Soerabaya
Kota-Radja	Tegal
Makassar	Tjilatjap
Medan	Welteyreden
Padang	

London Bankers
National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.
The Bank buys, sells and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents and transacts banking business of every description.
Shanghai Interest Allowed on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

M. J. HERBSCHLEB,
Agent.

Chung Foo Union Bank

(Established in 1916)

Subscribed Capital $2,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital $1,500,000.00
Reserve Fund $200,000.00

SHANGHAI BRANCH
27 Jinkee Road
Telegraphic Address "CHUNGFOO"
Telephone Numbers .... C. 1919 Manager's Office. C. 6468) C. 6469) General Office. C. 6470) C. 5620 T. T. Department

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES IN CHINA

TIENTSIN	Changsha	Hsuchow	Shasi
SHANGHAI	Chengteh	Ichang	Soochow
PEKING	Chengchow	Kiukiang	Tsinkiangpu
HANKOW	Chinkiang	Nanking	Wusieh
ANTUNG	Fengtien	Ningpo	Wuhu
CANTON	Hangchow	Pengpu	Yangchow
CHANGCHUN	Hongkong	Shaoshing	

FOREIGN AGENCIES AND CORRESPONDENTS

Baltimore	Cincinnati	Montreal	San Francisco
Berlin	Cleveland	New York	Seattle
Boston	Detroit	Osaka	St. Louis
Buffalo	Kobe	Philadelphia	Tokio
Cebu	London	Pittsburgh	Washington
Chicago	Manila	Paris	Yokohama

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in taels, dollars, and other currencies according to arrangement. Savings Deposits taken. All kinds of Trust Business undertaken.
Safe Deposit Boxes.
Credits granted on approved securities.

Y. B. Sun, Manager,
T. D. Zar, Sub-Manager.

The Shanghai Commercial & Savings Bank, Ltd.

Established 1915
(Member of the Shanghai Bankers' Association)
Paid Up Capital...$2,500,000.00 Reserve Funds...$470,000.00
Head Office: 9 Ningpo Rd. Sub-Branches: 15 Szechuen Rd. 206 Boundary Rd. Travel Dept. 97 Szechuen Rd.

Branches and Agencies in the principal cities throughout China.
Correspondents at the principal places abroad.

	Savings Department	
Banking Department	Foreign Exchange Dept.	Trust Department
Travel Department	Godown Department Safe Deposit Boxes	Credit Department

Telephone to all Branches and departments Central 8050

K. P. CHEN,
General Manager.

The National Commerical Bank, Ltd.

Established 1907

Capital Fully Paid Up $2,500,000.00
Reserved Fund $850,828.80
Head Office: Shanghai:—Peking & Kiangse Roads, Manager's Office Cen. 2650.
Telephones: General Office Cen. 2613, 2614 and 2615. Foreign Exchange Dept. C. 7413.
Branches: Hangchow, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Mukden, Harbin.
Foreign Correspondents: London, New York, San Francisco, Paris, Berlin, Munich, Hamburg, Tokio Yokohama, Kobe, and Osaka, Domestic Correspondents at all principal cities in China.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars, Gold Dollars, and Yen.
Interest allowed on Deposit at call both in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.
Domestic and Foreign Drafts purchased and sold, Credit granted on approved securities,

SAVINGS ACCOUNTS 4% PER ANNUM
Every description of banking business transacted.
MODERN SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES FOR RENT

If you have business in the Far East—

The kind of a bank you need to help you is one whose business is exclusively of the Far East—

A BANK whose name and reputation will win the respect and confidence of your customers—a bank that is versed in the methods of the East: that knows its customs and markets—a bank that is your experienced business counselor as well as your financial agent.

Such a Bank is the

EQUITABLE EASTERN BANKING CORPORATION

ORGANISED and managed by the officers and directors of The Equitable Trust Company of New York, it will give you the same prestige abroad and the same personal service that distinguishes the parent organisation—with the added convenience of a separate bank devoted exclusively to Oriental business.

Call at our New York or Shanghai Offices, and let us tell you how we can help you.

EQUITABLE EASTERN BANKING CORPORATION
37 WALL STREET, NEW YORK
SHANGHAI OFFICE: 6 KIUKIANG ROAD
Capital Surplus and Undivided Profits U. S. $2,850,000
CENTRAL 7944. A. E. SCHUMACHER, Manager

Information For Mariners

SUNDAY, JAN. 27, 1924

The day tide are higher than the night tides, they are nearly equal at 3 o'clock.
Approximate rise, at spring 4¼ h; at neaps, 5 h.
fall, at spring 3¼ h; at neaps, 7½ h.

Time	Range	Time	Range
3h. 29m.	8ft. 3in.	3h. 51m.	8ft. 3in.

High Water at Tungsha Lightship
(The day tides are higher than the night tides.)
Approximate rise, 1½ h; approximate fall, 7 h.

A.M.	P.M.
2 28	2 50

Time of Moonrise, Moonset, Sunrise, Sunset.

Mon		Sun		Daylight	Dark
Rises	Sets	Rises	Sets		
10.46 p.m.	10.11 a.m.	6h. 58m.	5h. 27m.	6h. 13m.	6h. 12m.

Mean Barometric Pressure, 30.30 in.
January 769.8 mm.

行銀亞東

The Bank of East Asia Ltd.

SHANGHAI BRANCH
No. 10 Kiukiang Road.

Authorised Capital $10,000,000.00
Paid up Capital $ 5,000,000.00
Reserved Fund H.K. $ 500,000.00
HEAD OFFICE: Hongkong.
BRANCHES: Canton, Saigon,
LONDON BANKERS: The Midland Bank Limited.
Correspondents in all principal cities of the world. All kinds of banking business transacted.
Interest allowed on current deposits and fixed deposits.
Loans granted on approved securities.

E. CHENG,
Manager.

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI.

	Sh. Tls.
Subscribed Capital	5,000,000
Paid-Up Capital	2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance, On fixed deposits:—
For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.
On deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. C. MARSHALL,
Chief Manager.

Sino-Italian Bank

Aut. Cap. Silver Dollars. 4,300,000
Aut. Cap. Gold It. Lire 16,000,000
Paid up Capital .. Silver $1,200,000
Paid up Cap. Gold It. Lire 4,300,000
Reserves ..... Silver $150,000
Head Office: Shanghai,
Branches:
Shanghai and Tientsin
Bankers:
Italy: Credito Italiano.
England: Credito Italiano, National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ld., Glyn Mills and Currie.
France: Banque Francaise et Italienne pour l'Amerique du Sud Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, Banque Italo Belge.
United States: Credito Italiano Equitable Trust Company.
Canada: Canadian Bank of Commerce.
South America: Banca Italo Belge,
Switzerland: Banca Unione di Credito.
Banque Commerciale de la Bale, Leu and Co.'s Bank.
Belgium—Credit General Liegeois
Current, fixed and savings accounts carried in Taels, Dollars, Sterling, U. S. Gold, Italian Lire, Francs, and other currencies, Terms on application.
General banking business transacted. Special facilities for Italian exchange.
Telegraphic Address: Sinit
SHANGHAI, No. 16 Kiukiang Road.
Tel. C. Nos. 5090 and 5091
Managers' Office Central 5094.

C. MARMONT,
General Manager.

Steamers Departed

January 25

Shunchong for Native Customs
Jaohua for Native Customs

January 26

Wuchang for Hankow
Kungwo for Hankow
Talee Maru for Hankow
Kutsang for Dairen
Peihua for Tientsin
Yekishin Maru for Tsingtao
Hanping for Hankow
Toyora Maru for Japan
Gothic Prince for New York
Hwahwu for Chinwangtao
Taming for Native Customs
Sinkiang for H'kong, C'ton
Luchow for Tsingtao
Kiukiang for Wuhu
Kiangping for Tsingtao
Huaming for T. Dairen
Yungshin for Ningpo
Hsin Kiangteen for Ningpo

Passengers Departed

Per C.N. s.s. Sinkiang for Hongkong: Mrs. P. R. Purslow.
Per C.N. s.s. Luchow for Tsingtao: Miss R. Murray Kidd.
Per C.N. s.s. Luenyi for Kiukiang: Mr. E. C. Leech; for Hankow: Messrs. G. Rust, J. P. Mudos, Gros, R. R. Hutcheson, Mr. and Mrs. Torr.
Per C.M. s.s. Hsinchi for Foochow: Miss Hand.

Launch Services

Tuesday, January 29, 1924

The tender conveying passengers and baggage on board the M.M. s.s. Cordillere, for Kobe and Yokohama will leave the M. M. Jetty, French Bund, at 6 p.m.

Sailed from Shanghai

FOR SAN FRANCISCO

Great City	Dec. 2
President Cleveland	Dec. 9
Canadian Freighter	Jan. 1
Tenyo Maru	Jan. 1
Stanley Dollar	Jan. 1
President Wilson	Jan. 1
Korea Maru	Jan. 2

FOR VANCOUVER

Empress of Australia	Dec. 3
Empress of Asia	Jan. 1

FOR SEATTLE

President Jefferson	Dec.
President Grant	Jan. 1
Kaga Maru	Jan. 1
Manila Maru	Jan. 1
President Madison	Jan. 2
Eldridge	Jan. 2

FOR PORTLAND, ORE.

West Kader	Dec. 2
Kobe Maru	Dec. 3
Erviken	Jan.
Elkridge	Jan. 1
Wawalona	Jan. 2
Hannawa	Jan. 2

COOSBAG, ORE.

Rio Azul	Jan. 1

FOR NEW YORK

Elkton	Dec 2
Ethar Allen	Dec. 3
Colorado	Dec. 3
Eclipse	Dec. 3
Gaelic Prince	Jan. 3
Havre Maru	Jan. 4
Franconia	Jan. 10
Peleus	Jan. 11
Narbo	Jan. 14
Langton Hall	Jan. 18
Kendal Castle	Jan. 21
Edgefield	Jan. 22
Hanover	Jan. 24
Hambury Maru	Jan. 25
Gothic Prince	Jan. 26

FOR UNITED KINGDOM

Ningchow	Dec. 22
Glenapp	Dec. 25
Dardanus	Dec. 28
Hakuzan-i-Maru	Dec. 28
Kasuga Maru	Dec. 29
City of Paris	Dec. 30
Telemachus	Jan. 2
Patroclus	Jan. 3
Menelaus	Jan. 7
Diomed	Jan. 7
Khiva	Jan. 8
Sandon Hall	Jan. 10
Hakone Maru	Jan. 12
Laomedon	Jan. 15
Titan	Jan. 15
Glentara	Jan. 16
Macedonia	Jan. 2
Lycaon	Jan. 3
City of Cambridge	Jan. 26
Suwa Maru	Jan. 29

FOR BARCELONIA

Isla de Panay	Jan. 24

FOR HAMBURG

Holstein	Dec. 26
Pruessen	Jan. 7
Hindenburg	Jan. 15
Tsuruga Maru	Jan. 19

FOR ROTTERDAM

Zosma	Dec. 30

FOR COPENHAGEN

Annam	Dec. 23
Malaya	Jan. 13

FOR MARSEILLES

Chambord	Dec. 21
Paul Lecat	Jan. 4
Andre Lebon	Jan. 13

FOR TRIESTE

Duchess D'Aosta	Jan. 1

FOR INDIA

Torilla	Jan. 8
Japan	Jan. 15
Sicilia	Jan. 16
Moji Maru	Jan. 24

Steamers Arrived

January 26

Yungshin from Ningpo
Hsin Kiangteen from Ningpo
Taurus from Japan
Sakaki Maru from Dairen
Peihai from .....
Tungshing from Swatow
Kohoku Maru from Dairen
Feiching from Wenchow
Korea Maru from Hongkong
Sunning from Hongkong
Chusan from Tientsin
Esang from Hongkong
Tungwah from Japan
Ningshao from Hankow
Suiwo from Hankow
Kiangfoo from Hankow
Nanyang Maru from Hankow
Store Nordiske from Cruise
Tottori Maru from Japan
Scheer from Hamburg
Gokensan Maru from Japan
Pres. Jackson from Seattle
Agapenor from Liverpool
Wray Castle from New York
Irene from Chefoo
Times from Chinwangao
Wakasa Maru from Hongkong
Kaho from Amoy
Fengien from Tientsin

Financial And Commercial News

BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Closed

Banks	Closing Quotations
Stock	
H. & S. Banks	H.$1,090 B.
Chartered	£19⅝
Russo-Asiatic	Nom
Marine Insurance	
Canton	H.$728 B.
North China	Tls. 188
Union of Canton	H.$237½ B
Yangtsze	H.$26 B.
Far Eastern Ins.	Tls. 22
Fire Insurance	
China Fire	H.$140 B.
Hongkong Fire	H.$550
Shipping	
Indo-China Del.	H.$133⅓
Indo-China Pref.	H. $33⅓ B.
"Shell"	$276 B.
S'hai Tug ord.	Tls. 73 B.
S'hai Tug Pref.	Tls. 52 B.
Mining	
Kaiping	Tls. 20 B.
Oriental Cons.	13/-
Raub	$5.10
Docks	
Hongkong Dock	H.$160 S.
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 94
New, Eng. Works	Tls. 6½ B.
" Pref.	Tls. 5.30 B.
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf	Tls. 180
Hongkong Wharf	H.$176 B.
Lands and Hotels	
S'hai Hotel, Ltd.	$50 B.
S'hai Realty ord.	Tls. 60
China Realty Pref.	Tls. 50
A.-French Land.	Tls. 120 B.
Shanghai Land.	Tls. 117½B.
Carlton Ltd.	Tls. 53
Cotton Mills	
E-wo (ord.)	Tls. 12.40 B
E-wo (pref.)	Tls. 113 B.
Laou-kung-mow	Tls. 9 B.
Oriental	Tls. 4¾ B.
Shanghai Cotton.	Old 63½ B. New 38½ B
Industrials	
Butler Tiles	Tls. 35
China Sugar	Tls. 270 B.
Green Island	Tls. 36¾ S.
Langkats	Tls. 32½ B.
Major Bros.	Tls. 5
S'hai Sumatra	Tls. 90
Stores	
Hall and Holtz	Tls. 7 B.
Llewelyn	Tls. 35 B.
Lane Crawford	Tls. 103½ B.
Moutrie	$70
Watson	H.$25 B.
Weeks	Tls. 11 S.
Rubbers (local)	
Alma	Tls. 6.15 B.
Amherst	Tls. 0.50
Anglo-Java	Tls. 6.40 B.
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 2¾ B.
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 25
Batu Anam 1918	Tls. 1
Bute	Tls. 0.80 B.
Bukit Toh Alang	Tls. 1.12½B.
Chemor United	Tls. 1.05 B.
Chempedak	Tls. 6
Cheng	Tls. 1.40
Consolidated	Tls. 2.10 B
Dominion	Tls. 2
Gula Kalumpong	Tls. 8½ B.
Java Consolidated	Tls. 13⅛ B.
Kali Glideks	Tls. 4.90 B.
Kapayang	Tls. 12
Karan	Tls. 6
Kedah	Tls. 1.05 B.
Kota Bahroe	Tls. 1 B.
Kroewoek Java	Tls. 14
Padang	Tls. 6½
Pengkalan Durian	Tls. 1.05 B.
Permata	Tls. 2.45 B.
Repah	Tls. 0.90 B.
Samagagas	Tls. 0.75 B.
Seekees	Tls. 1
Semambu	Tls. 1.27½B.
Senawang	Tls. 1.02½B.
S'hai Klebang	Tls. 0.62½B.
Shanghai Malay	Tls. 4.40 B.
S'hai Malay pref.	Tls. 8½ B.
Shanghai Pahang	Tls. 1
Sungala	Tls. 1¼ B.
Sungei Duri	Tls. 7½ B.
Sua Manggis	Tls 3¼
S'hai Seremban	Tls. 0.65 B.
Taiping	Tls. 0.70
Tanah Merah	Tls. 0.75
Tebong	Tls. 1.20 B.
Ziangbes	Tls. 3¼ B.
Miscellaneous	
C. I. & E. Lumber	Tls. 335
Culty Dairy	
Shanghai Trams	Tls. 13
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 165 B.
Horse Bazar	Tls. 45 B.
S'hai Mercury	Tls. 50 B.
S'hai Telephone	Tls. 20 B.
S'hai Waterworks	Tls. 73 B.

S. Sellers, Sa. Saled, B. Buyers

Stock Exchange

TODAY'S

Transactions

Today's Quotations

Shanghai, January 26, 1924

UNOFFICIAL

S'hai Cotton (Old) Tls. 65.50 Mar.
New Eng: (Ord.) Tls. 6.50
Tebongs Tls. 1.20
Chemors Tls. 1.10
Langkats (Comb.- Tls. 33.75 Mar.

Money Exchange

Shanghai, January 26, 1924

Mex. Dollar market rate . . . 71.9
Native Interest 05
Copper Cash 247.50
Shanghai Gold Bar 317.20
Bar Silver 33½
Bank rate of Discount 4%
Paris on London 93.55
New York on London 422¼
London:
Telegraphic Transfer . . 3/3½
Demand 3/3⅝
New York:
Telegraphic Transfer . . 69½
Demand 69¾

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank
Opening quotations 9:30 a.m.

BANKS SELLING RATES

London T.T.	3/3½
London Demand	3/3⅝
London 4 m-s.	3/3¾
India T.T.	228½
France T.T.	1550
America T.T.	69½
Hongkong T.T.	72¼
Japan T.T.	64½
Batavia T.T.	195
Straits T.T.	71½

BANKS BUYING RATES

London 4 m-s. Credits	3/5½
London 4 m-s. Docts	3/5¾
London 6 m-s. Credits	3/6
London 6 m-s. Docts	—
France 4 m-s.	1630
America 4 m-s. L/c.	73
Docs.	73½

Gold Dollars: Bank Buying Rates
@ 70½ = Tls. 141.84
@ exch. 72.2 = Mex. $196.45
Sovereign: Bank Buying Rate
@ 3s. 4⅛d. = Tls. 5.90
@ exch. 72.2 = Mex. $8.25

CUSTOMS HOUSE EXCHANGE RATES FOR JANUARY

Hk. Tls. 5.44	@ 3/3⅝	£1
Hk. Tls. 1.24	@ 72⅛	Gold $1
Hk. Tls. 1	@ 1370½	Fr. 15.27
Hk. Tls. 1	@ —	Marks —
Hk. Tls. 1	@ 66⅝	Yen 1.68
Hk. Tls. 1	@ 230½	Rupees 2.57
Hk. Tls. 1	@ —	Roubles —
Hk. Tls. 1	@ 1.50	Mex. $1.50
Hk. Tls. 1	@ 16.40	Ital. Lire 18.27

International Banking Corporation
CLOSING COUNTER RATES
Demand selling on America 69½
Demand buying on America 70¼
Demand selling on London 3/3½
Demand buying on London 3/4¼

SINO-ITALIAN BANK

Bank's Selling Rates
It. Lire 15.90 = 1 Tael
Swiss Frs. 4.02 = 1 Tael
It. Lire 10.10 = 1 Yen

ROUBLE EXCHANGE

BANK'S BUYING RATE
Roubles 575,000 . . . . Taels 100
Roubles 100 . . . . . Mex. $0.03

Chinese Government Bonds
(Supplied by Sing Tung & Co.)

	Friday.	Yes'day's.
3rd Year 6%	93.00	93.00
5th Year 6%	61.30	62.20
7th Year 6%	49.90	50.40
9th Year 6%	74.00	75.20
6% Consolidated	55.10	56.00
7% Consolidated	64.55	64.55
11th Year 8%	97.00	97.00
26 Millions 8%	17.00	17.00

Shanghai Sharebrokers Association

Business Done

Shanghai, January 26, 1924

OFFICIAL

Shanghai Lands Tls. 117.50

UNOFFICIAL

Yangtsze Insurance $27.00
Kaipings Tls. 20.00

Honolulu Military Academy

U. S. Army Supervision

Advantages equal those of the best mainland institutions. Preparatory and High School accredited courses. Preparation for West Point, Annapolis and University.

100 Cadets—10 Resident officers
Individual Attention

Cadets (aged from 8 to 20 years) drawn from U. S. Army and Navy, and the American residents of Hawaii and the Orient.

Fees per annum $750, including uniforms, books and vacation expenses.

Cadets admitted at any time at proportional charge. Next semester February-June, 1924.

Correspondence invited by:
COL. L. G. BLACKMAN
President, Honolulu Military Academy

Write for catalog or obtain from office of this newspaper.

Hankow Market

The British Chamber of Commerce of Hankow writes as follows in their weekly circular dated Hankow, January 16.

Bar Silver 33.7-16 ready 32⅝ on 9th instant rose to 33.9-16—32⅞ on 10th 33⅛—32⅝ on 11th dropped to 32.15-16—32.7-16 on 12th and rose gradually to 33.9-16—33.1-16 on 16th. New York London cross rate 429½ on 10th dropped stadily to 426⅝ on 14th and a big drop to 422¾ on 15th but recovered to 426⅛ on 16th. T. T. 3-4¼ on 9th instant dropped to 3-4 on 12th rose daily by ¼d to 3-4¾ on 16th 4 m-s which were placed at 3-5⅛ to Chinese New Year early in the week could not be placed under 3-5⅞ on 16th. Chinese market rates:-Shanghai Tls. 96.725, Local currency $69.975. Native interest 8 percent.

Imports.—Piece Goods and Yarn:—There is no enquiry about and clearances are poor owing to the approach of China New Year.

Exports.—During the past week fair quantities of cow hides were purchased at advancing prices and the market is strong owing to the keen demand from Europe for this article. Some business is also advised in goatskins, tallow and sesamum seed and tael values of these commodities are firm. Cotton remains steady. The price of wood oil slightly weaker but only small lots available.

Analysis of exports for week ending January 9:

Cow hides to Shanghai 173, Germany 707, Italy 441 and Japan 2,692 piculs.

Buffalo hides to Japan 40 piculs.

Untanned goatskins to Shanghai 13,292, China ports 1,690, and United Kingdom 600 pieces.

China grass to Shanghai 719, China ports 1,507 and Japan 4,916 piculs.

Vegetable tallow to Shanghai 1,056 and China prts 349 piculs.

Animal tallow to Shanghai 33 piculs.

Gall nuts to Shanghai 230, China ports 381 and America 863 piculs.

Raw cotton to Shanghai 43,302, China ports 260, Germany 737 and Japan 8,679 piculs.

Bristles to Shanghai 8, France 10, Germany 2 and Japan 20 piculs.

Sesamum seed to Shanghai 6,720, China pots 516, America 1,680, Belgium 3,360 and Germany 1,680 piculs.

Beans to Shanghai 81,167 and China ports 7,072 piculs.

Sesamum seed oil to China ports 240 piculs.

Groundnuts (shelled) to China ports 8,534 piculs.

Wood oil to Shanghai 9,515, China ports 1,577, America 1,262, Germany 841 and Australia 51 piculs.

Tea oil to Shanghai 67, China ports 50 and Japan 108 piculs.

Hen albumen to United Kingdom 18 piculs.

Hen yolk to United Kingdom 111 piculs.

Antimony regulus to Shanghai 15, United Kingdom 420 and America 1,932 piculs.

Tea black to Shanghai 466, China ports 508, France 97 and Germany 382 piculs.

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Hongkong Shares

Messrs. Moxon and Taylor of Hongkong write as follows in their weekly share market report dated Hongkong, January 18.

The market opened very firm and a large amount of business was put through at various prices but eased off a little towards the close due to profit taking, but the undertone is still very firm.

The Shanghai market is unchanged.

The following are the principal alterations since last week.

Hongkong Banks:—Have come to business from $1,110 to $1,130 and close with strong buyers.

Unions:—Changed hands at $236-7 and are wanted at the former price.

Cantons:—Are firm at quotations.

Hongkong Hotels:—Have had a slight decline and close with buyers at $26½ after shares having changed hands at this price.

Hongkong Lands:—Have also had a decline and are wanted at $95 cash, sales having been effected from $94 to $96.

Humphreys:—Are quiet at $26.

Cements:—Eased off towards the close owing to a great extent to speculators taking their profits, and at the time of writing, have buyers at $37½, sales having been effected at that price.

Wharves:—Have also eased off a little and after coming to business at $182½ to $184, close with firm buyers at $181.

Docks:—Changed hands at $161 for cash and more shares could be had at this price.

Ropes:—Are still in great demand, buyers offering $69 for cash, sales having been effected from $68 to $72.

Trams:—Have had a slight decline and, after coming to business at $25¾ to $26 cash, close with sellers at $25½ and buyers at $25.

China Providents:—Have eased off a little and after coming to business at $28¼ to $28½, close with buyers at $27½.

China Lights:—Have also had a decline but are in great demand at $17½, sales having been effected between $17½ and $17.60.

China Sugars:—Have had a rise and are wanted at $264 for January settlement but have sellers at $270 for March, and any shares offering under this pice for March will be taken up.

Dairy Farms:—Have come to business at $26 but eased off towards the close, and close with buyers at $24 and sellers at $25.

Steamboats:—Owing to a few cash shares thrown into the market, eased off and close with buyers at and sellers at $50.

Lane Crawfords:—Have had a rise and are in great demand at $17½ cash, sales having been effected at that price.

Americans Will Take Over Work Of Japs

San Francisco, Jan. 12.—State Adjutant Keaton of the American Legion in a statement today said the legion was ready to send a man to every farm in the state that had suffered through the departure of a Japanese farm worker. He asserted that a million dollar corporation had been formed in the state to aid Japanese and their American friends in evading the anti-alien law.

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CHARGE PRIEST WAS KILLED BY OWN MEN

Peking, Jan. 22.—According to the report of General Ma Fu-hsiang, the Roman Catholic Belgian priest at Haokou, Suiyuan, was killed by his own sectaries. The cavalry battalion of the Regiment stationed at Suiyuan has hitherto been especially anxious to afford protection to the Roman Catholic churches at Kuyang and other districts, and the commander was surprised to learn that the church at Haokou was looted and the priest murdered, since there was no trace of any bandits in the neighborhood. Major Shih Chiech, commander of the 1st battalion, at once instituted an investigation on his arrival, and has now submitted to the Central Government what he was discovered. Before the incident there were more than one hundred rifles in store in the church building, thus attracting the attention of the bandits. Most of the members of the church are well known ex-bandits and secret society men, mostly members of the Kaolouhuei and Tatachui trying to bully the innocent people and defy the local authorities. Some of them even had grudges against the murdered priest. On te day when the church was celebrating Christmas, four of them entered the residence of this priest and after murdering him took away sixty six pieces of rifles and all valuables they could collect. Thus the cause of the death of this Roman Catholic priest is due to the fact that he kept in store this large quantity of arms. According to treaty a church may keep one revolver and two rifles for hunting purposes; and therefore it is suspected that the priest might have been dealing in arms, which would yield large profits. In conclusion, the memorial of Major Shih Chich states that the Chinese local authorities are not at all responsible for the life of this priest, but moreover, an explanation should be demanded from the Belgian and French Legations for the arms kept in the Roman Catholic Church in Suiyuan.

Missouri Club To Give Dinner Tuesday Night

The annual dinner of the Missouri Club will be held at the Columbia Country Club, 50 Route Doumer, on Tuesday evening, January 29, when more than thirty-five members in Shanghai will meet informally. More than three years ago the Missouri Club was organized at the home of Major and Mrs. A. Bassett, which resulted in a membership in China of 100 persons from Missouri. All those desiring to attend and whose names have been inadvertantly omitted kindly send in their names and reservations before Tuesday, to Miss Margaret Powell, 4 Ave. Edw. VII, China Weekly Review.

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UNIVERSITY CLUB TO GIVE DINNER NEXT THURSDAY

Officers For Next Year To Be Named At Meeting

The annual meeting of the American University Club will be held at the Union Club on next Thursday evening. Dinner will be served at 8 o'clock followed by the annual meeting at which the constitution of the club will be discussed and officers elected for the ensuing year.

Following the annual meeting a smoker will be given at which several interesting bits of entertainment will be presented. Reservations at $3 each should be made with Mr. Charles J. Ferguson, the Acting Secretary, C. P. O. Box 1030, as soon as possible. Members are entitled to bring male guests to the dinner and smoker.

The officers of the club at the present time are: President, Mr. H. Y. Y. Moh; Vice-President, Mr. J. C. Shengle; Acting Secretary, Mr. Charles J. Ferguson, Jr.; and Treasurer, Mr. V. Fong Lam. Members of the Executive Committee represent the various American educational institutions.

HAD ALL HIS TEETH OUT
On The Advice of A London Specialist

Decayed teeth are blamed for many troubles now-a-days, and it is no uncommon thing to hear of people having every tooth they possess extracted with the idea that this will remove the cause of their maladies.

A railway employee in England, Mr. William Ash, of Pensnett, Dudley, underwent this drastic treatment a while ago on the advice of a London specialist whom he consulted on the subject of nervous weakness from which he was suffering, but in the end, as in the case of so many other victims to nervous debility, it was in Dr. Williams' Pink Pills that he ultimately found permanent help and cure. Mr. Ash says:—

"Three years or so ago I felt a weakening of my nerve power. I lost confidence in myself. Try as I would I could not shake myself free of it, and the more it developed the more I worried. I was examined by a specialist in London. At his suggestion I had all my teeth extracted and also took to wearing spectacles. Not much improvement was noticeable even after this.

"Then one lucky day I read in the newspaper about Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. A very short trial of these Pills convinced me that my nerve power was returning. With every dose I took I felt I was building a new reserve of nerve. Now I feel a new man and my old confidence in myself has been completely restored."

As a Blood Builder and Nerve Tonic and as remedy for disorders which arise from impure watery blood and debilitated nerves Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have enjoyed a world-wide reputation for over thirty years. Druggists everywhere sell them, or post free, $1.50 per bottle, $8.00 per six bottles, from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 60 Kiangse Road, Shanghai.

Russian Army Gets 22-Year Old Recruits

Moscow, Jan. 15.—The federal council of commissars has decided to summon in the spring, the class of 1902 for regular service in the red army. The call for this class was postponed two years in succession.

THE OLD NOTION

that those who can afford to visit the best specialists do not care for economy is pretty well exploded.

The increasing patronage of the O. I. C. is proof.

Such men and women appreciate a definite saving on their optical requirements—OTHER THINGS BEING EQUAL. And other things are equal at the O. I. C. In fact they lean decidedly to the advantage of our patrons.

IN PRICE, for instance: Eyeglasses will cost you less than you would ordinarily pay for such superior service and workmanship.

IN MATERIAL: Our exceptional resources and buying power enables us to secure the finest quality optical goods in all styles at lowest prices.

IN STYLE: Our representation of the largest American and European Manufacturers of optical goods enables us to secure advanced ideas and styles in modern eyeglass wear.

AND IN FIT: The complete satisfaction assured by the O. I. C. standard of expert, intelligent, interested personal service.

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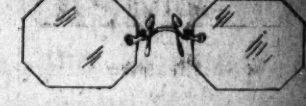

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At The Theaters This Week

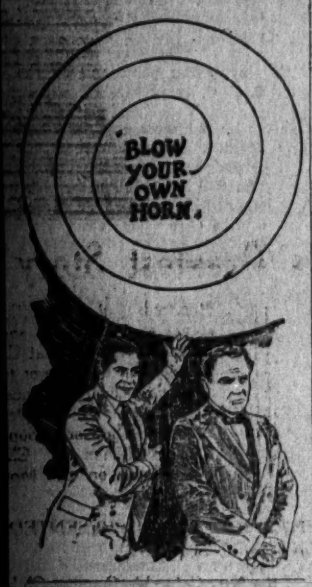
"BLOW YOUR OWN HORN" AT THE APOLLO

The spirit of George M. Cohan is aptly translated to the screen in "Blow Your Own Horn," rippling rapid-fire reel play of comedy and adventure billed to show at the Apollo Theater on Wednesday.

The play is an adaptation of the stage offering by Owen Davis and is enacted by a cast including such favorites as Warner Baxter, Ralph Lewis, Dorelys Perdue, Eugene Acker, William H. Turner, Ernest C. Warde, Johnny Fox, Eugene Forde and others.

Briefly, the story tells of the chance meeting of a millionaire and an ex-service man out of a job, the former instilling into the latter new courage by retailing to him the rules that have made him a success, the most important of which, he tells him, is "to blow your own horn."

The young adventurer profits by this instruction to such an extent



that he quite upsets the calculations of his gratuitous advisor, even to the interference with the marital plans he had made on behalf of his daughter. He quite rouses some of the staid people of the circle into which he is thrown from the state of lethargy and, due to his knowledge of radio gained as an operator during the war, helps to make practicable an invention with which one of the rich men's sons had concerned himself, in the end to win riches and suite convince his millionaire mentor that the pupil is at least as apt as the master.

Rollicking humor and human touches are said to abound, all invoked by the galvanizing touch of James W. Horne, the director, of "Hottentot" fame. The play is accorded high rank as one of the season's laugh-getters.

"A LADY OF QUALITY"

"A Lady of Quality," playing at the Apollo Theater, transports movie goers into the charming pages of Frances Hodgson Burnett's novel of the same title, produced by Universal. Virginia Valli, super Jewel star, as Clorinda Wildairs, was selected by Director Robart Henley as the ideal type to portray this charming lady of two centuries removed.

"CROOKED STREETS" AT THE ISIS

Ethel Clayton's latest photoplay, "Crooked Streets," will be the attraction at the Isis Theater next Monday and Tuesday. It is an adventure romance of China and was adapted from an original story by Samuel Merwin.

Miss Clayton has the role of Gail Ellis, who, answering an advertisement, becomes secretary to an antiquarian on a trip to China in search of rare vases. In Shanghai, Gail becomes suspicious that her employer's errand is not an honest one. Venturing alone into the native section of the city, she is involved in a brawl between some Chinese and loitering French sailors on leave. An Irish adventurer named O'Dare rescues her with difficulty, but the adventure is not half so startling as the one which follows. Suffice it to say that the picture ends happily for Gail and her rescuer.

An excellent cast, including Jack Holt and Clyde Fillmore supports Miss Clayton in "Crooked Streets" Paul Powell, who directed Mary Pickford in "Pollyanna," was the director. The picture is a Paramount Artcraft.

"THE RIGHT TO LOVE"

The photoplay attraction at the Isis Theater coming next Wednesday will be "The Right to Love," produced by George Fitzmaurice and featuring Mae Murray and David Powell. Ouida Bergere adapted the story from a popular French play. It is a Paramount picture.

Miss Murray has the role of an American girl, who leads a wretched life with her husband, Sir Archibald Falkland, English director of the Ottoman Debt at Constantinople. In an effort to compromise his wife so he may marry another woman, Sir Archibald installs a Prince Stanislaus in his home. A Colonel Richard Loring, played by David Powell, arrives in time to rescue her from the Prince though in the resulting mix-up, Loring shoots Falkland dead. He is acquitted in the trial that follows, and he and Lady Falkland seek happiness together.

"The Right to Love" is declared to abound in beautiful scenes, most of them made in Florida. Besides Mae Murray and Mr. Powell, Alma Tell, Holmes E. Herbert, Macey Harlam and Frank Losee are also in the cast.

AT THE CARLTON

Starting with today's matinee at three o'clock and for Sunday, Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday nights, with special matinees for school children on Tuesday and Wednesday afternoons at five thirty the Carlton will present that magnificent European screen production I. N. R. I. or The Life of Jesus Christ.

The difficulties which would beset a motion picture producer who sets out to film the Life of Christ, can be but little realized. But it has been done, and will be presented at the Carlton in all its splendor.

It speaks well for the devotion and singleness of purpose of producer, director and players alike, that three years were consumed in production, and that insuperable as the difficulties no

(Continued on Page 29)

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With Pleasure Offers A Full-joy Programme
TO-DAY!! TO-DAY!!
An Extraordinary Cinema Curiosity
"ANIMALS ACTING AS MEN"
SEVEN REELS OF WONDERS

THE RABBI JAZZ BAND the most JAYFUL QUARTET ever "HEARD"

Mr. COOK has an appointment with Mrs. COOKY at three o'clock in the morning

NIGHT Performances at 9.15 p.m.
Admission: $1.50 and $1.00

2 MATINEES AT 3.15 and 5.30
Admission $0.80, $0.60, $0.40 and $.30
Booking Now Open at Messrs. Moutrie's

VICTORIA THEATRE
TODAY
Mr. FARNUM in
"JOYOUS TROUBLEMAKERS"
Farnum's Greatest Picture, the Happiest Role in which he ever appeared
FULL of PEP—REPLETE with ACTION, COMEDY, DRAMA, THRILLS and SUSPENSE.

— MATINEES —
On Sunday, Jan. 27th at 3.15 p.m.
Wm. Farnum in "JOYOUS TROUBLEMAKERS"

By Request, On Sunday, Jan. 27th, at 5.30 p.m.
"MILESTONES"

Lyceum Theatre
Commencing Jan. 25th, 9.15 p.m.
F. Cleveland Presents
Tina Gerald
and
T. J. Fenwick
In a repertoire of Original one-act plays
Produced by the Author
"What Shanghai thinks Today
London will think tomorrow
Friday 25th and Saturday 26th January The remarkably successful new play
"The Intruder"
A mystery with an ultra-modern theme by T. J. Fenwick
"Only Amateurs"
The ever popular comedy, by Harold Montague
"Pat"
A whimsey in one act by T. J. Fenwick
"A Yuletide Alliance"
An amusing comedy of Xmas by T. J. Fenwick
Wednesday 30th and Thursday 31st January
"Unwilling Wilfred"
A comedy of Modern Lovers by T. J. Fenwick
"The Green Light"
An uncanny play by T. J. Fenwick
"The Lady of The House"
A Comedy of Divorce by T. J. Fenwick
"The Unusual Ending"
A gripping play about a playwright by T. J. Fenwick
Booking Opens at Moutrie's Saturday, January 19th,
Watch for further Announcements

COMING SOON TO
APOLLO THEATRE
THE KING OF DOG HEROES
RIN--TIN--TIN
IN

Scene from "Where the North Begins"
A WARNER BROS.-Classic of the Screen
"Where the North Begins"

TODAY THREE SHOWS: at 3—5.30 and 9.15 p.m.
JAN. 30-31 FEB. 1 & 2
APOLLO THEATRE
JAN. 30-31 FEB. 1 & 2
WEDNESDAY TILL SATURDAY
"BLOW YOUR OWN HORN"
RELEASED IN AMERICA NOV. 10, 1923

A Billion Men would be Millionaires
The World Would know not a Single Pauper
Poor Houses would vanish from the Earth
The Millenium would come with a leap and a bound
IF
Every Man Jack of us would
"BLOW YOUR OWN HORN"

VIBRANT WITH KEEN-EDGED DRAMA — COMEDY — ACTION
A lightning-fast comedy-drama packed to the hilt with the spirit of invincible American youth—bulging with laughs and thrills — culminating in one of the greatest scenic smashes ever conceived.

YOU CAN'T AFFORD TO MISS IT
BOOKING AT ROBINSON PIANO CO.

ISIS THEATRE
To-day Last 3 Performances At 2.30, 5.30 and 9.15
SYDNEY CHAPLIN
IN
"King-Queen-Joker"
A smashing big five-reel super-de luxe comedy and a 2 part comedy "THE BELL BOY" with Buster Keaton

Monday and Tuesday, For 2 Days Only, at 7 and 9.15
A Paramount Artcraft Picture

Jesse L. Lasky Presents
ETHEL CLAYTON
in "Crooked Streets"
A Tale of the Far East
A mystery tale of love. A story of Shanghai, "Paris of the East."
Alive with the lure and color of the Orient. A-thrill with intrigues of wastrels at war with the law.

Admission Prices: Box Seat $1.00, Dress Circle 60 cts., Stalls 40 cts.
PLEASE NOTE THE CHANGE OF TIME at 7 and 9.15 p.m.

NEXT AMERICAN MAIL ARRIVES ON TUESDAY

First Round-The-World Dollar Liner Brings Letters

Following the arrival of the President Jackson yesterday, the next mail from the United States will arrive on the President Harrison next Tuesday, and the President Taft of the Pacific Mail is due here from San Francisco via Honolulu and Japan ports on February 1. The Harrison, the first of the Dollar's round-the-world steamers, left Kobe last evening, and will dock at the Dollar Wharf, Pootung, upon arrival.

Mail for the States will leave on the President McKinley on February 1, and the next consignments of European mail are going on the Blue Funnel steamer Mentor on January 31, and the M. M. liner Amboise the following day. The Amboise is due in Shanghai from Kobe at 7 o'clock tomorrow morning, and docks at the S. M. R. Whangpoo Wharf.

The Jackson, which brought a heavy mail for this port and docked at the China Merchants' Central Wharf, will sail for Hongkong and Manila at one o'clock tomorrow afternoon. The Korea Maru sailed from Woosung for San Francisco last night, and the N. Y. K. boat Suwa Maru left for London yesterday.

Hungarian Premier Arrives In Paris

(French Wireless through Reuter)

Paris, Jan. 25.—The Hungrian Premier, Count de Bethlen, on his arrival in Paris from London, had a conversation with M. Barthou and informed the press of the favorable results of the negotiations in London with regard to the Hungarian loan. The agreement, which fixes at 10,000,000 gold growns the annual reparations charges against Hungary, will be submitted for the approval of the Reparations Commission.

France To Pursue Financial Policy

(French Wireless through Reuter)

Paris, Jan. 25.—M. Barthou, speaking before the Geographical Society on French hopes, expressed the conviction that France would pursue without hesitation the operation of restoring her finances.

Nearly 500 Percent Increase In U. S. Debt

Washington, Jan. 13.—The census bureau today made public a summary of the decennial census of the country's wealth, debt and taxation. It was stated that the debt of the entire country at the close of 1922 aggregated G. $32,786,000,000, representing more than four and three quarters times what it was in 1922. The war caused an increase of the gross public debt equivalent to $301 per capita, while in 1912 it was only $70 per capita.

Budget Debate Is Opened In France

(French Wireless through Reuter)

Paris, Jan. 25.—This afternoon the Chamber of Deputies, beginning the debate on the measures proposed by the Government to balance the special budget, heard the Reporter of the Finance Committee, M. Bokanowski. The newspapers prophesy that the debate will last a week. The Journal des Debats writes: "There is no doubt that the Chambers and the public are disposed to make the necessary sacrifices if these sacrifices are effective".

The Government has decided to secure control of telegrams with regard to exchanges.

Ex-Kansans To Hold Reunion Dinner Tuesday

The Shanghai Kansas Club will hold its annual reunion and dinner on Tuesday evening at the home of Mr. R. P. Roberts, 15 Route Winling. All former residents of Kansas are invited to attend and should notify Miss Helen Ritner, the Secretary, at 20 Museum Road by letter or by telephoning her at Central 650.

WHY ARE NUMBERS
57-59
Avenue Edward Seventh
So popular?
IT'S—
NEW MAXIM'S CAFE

At The Theaters This Week

(Continued from Page 28)

doubt were, the picturisation was carried through so successfully. And it speaks well for the artistry, and the understanding of this producing company, that their efforts should have been so magnificently done, as to lift this screen work to the level of the finest art that man is capable of.

With fidelity to detail of the most minute, with appropriate reverence, and yet with truly dramatic power, "I. N. R. I." depicts the familiar episodes of the Divine Life, from the humble cradling in the stable at Bethlehem, to the final sublime tragedy on Mount Calvary. Great work is done by the artists who portary the several roles, the most signal performances being those of Gregory Chmara as the Christ, Henny Porten as Mary the Mother, and Asta Nielson as the Magdalene. It is the portrayal of these three, supported with the work of the entire, well chosen cast that makes possible the various scenes—the Sermon on the Mount, the banquet of Magdalene, Gethsemane, the Last Super, the betrayal of Judas, the trial before Pilate and Herod and the Via Crucis.

The staging is out of the ordinary, the handling of the mobs being particularly remarkable. The sumptousness of the scenes recall the glories of the last Roman days, and the story in its entirety is without doubt one of the finest peices of dramatic art and cinematographic work that have been produced.

Starting Thursday night Annette Kellerman will be seen in "What Women Love" It's the story of an Up-To-Date Girl of Athletic tendencies with a reformer for a father. How she defies her paternal ancester, shocks his purity league, turns a weakling into a strong man, saves his honor by a battle under the sea with a brutish sea Captain, and finally succumbs to the man she turned from a mollycoddle into a brute breaker is woven into a most absorbing comedy drama.

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American Woman's Club.

The Building Fund Dept. American Woman's Club, wishes to thank all those who so kindly assisted in making the Vaudeville Show at the Olympic Theatre, Friday evening, so great a success. Special thanks are due the following, Mr. Hanna, Mr. Cameron, Misses Sonia Greenberg and Sonia Franc, Mr. Zane, Mr. Davie, Mr. Abo[illegible]. The ladies and gentlemen in the Cast of the "Album" and the Management and staff of the Olympic Theatre, for their many courtesies.

The Chairman of the Dept. Mrs. Clapp, desires to add her personal thanks to those of the committee.

65093 J 27

Pearl Harbor May Get Six Millions

Washington, Jan. 12.—Representative Britten of Illinois, member of the house naval affairs committee, today introduced a bill providing for the expenditure of $6,000,000 on the Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, naval station. The bill provides that all the appropriation, with the exception of $18,000, shall go for the improvement of the harbor and channel.

SHOWING
Empire Theatre
Tonight at 7.15 and 9.15 p.m.
CLARA KIMBALL YOUNG
in
"STRAIGHT FROM PARIS"
SIX PARTS
From a Poor Milliner to Dazzling Society Queen—Bewitching in Her Brilliant New Photodrama
MATINEES
On Sunday, Jan. 27, at 3.15 p.m.
TOM MIX in "3 GOLD COINS"

MATINEE TODAY
I N R I
EVERY NIGHT 9.15 CARLTON THEATRE PHONE WEST 364
FOUR NIGHTS ONLY Sunday, Monday, Tuesday & Wednesday MATINEE TODAY 3 P.M.
THE WORLD'S GREATEST STORY PRESENTED ON A MOST STUPENDOUS SCALE
THE LIFE OF JESUS CHRIST

The World's Greatest Story
The film in its entirety is a great piece of dramatic work, with sweep and power, with lavish production, and unimpeachable direction, a magnificent photoplay that stands alone and apart from the great mass of film material that has been produced.
Hundreds of magnificen scenes are faithfully shown in detail: The scene at Gethsamese, the betrayal of Jesus by Judas, the repentance of Judas, the Trial, the Denial by Peter, The Lord's Supper, the Crucifixion of Christ, the Sermon on the Mount, etc., etc.
A TRULY MAGNIFICENT PRODUCTION PRESENTED ON A GIGANTIC SCALE
B.A.T. TOWN TOPICS
Turning the Sod of the New Columbia Country Club.
Field Artillery Battery, S.V.C. at Woosung.
Big Tientsin Fire. Mr. and Mrs. Wortham, Chinese New Year Cartoon.
Special School Children's Matinee
Tuesday & Wednesday 5.30 p.m.
EVENINGS: Lower Floor 60 cts., $1.00, Balcony $1.50, $2.00
MATINEES: Lower Floor, Adults 60 cts., Children 30 cts.
Balcony, Adults $1.00 Children 60 cts.

To-day 3 Shows: at 3, 5.30 and 9.15 p.m.
APOLLO THEATRE
Monday and Tuesday, Jan. 28 and 29 at 9.15 p.m.
Like a Thunderbolt Her Story Fell on His Ears!
She had given up the crowds, the social gaiety of the city to follow this big, strong, silent conqueror of Nature—her very opposite in temperament. And now—rebelling at her loneliness, isolation, drudgery, she turned on him,—demanding LIFE,—and he could not understand!
Should opposites marry? See this tremendously gripping love story!
"THE SIX—FIFTY"
FROM THE GREAT STAGE PLAY BY KATE McLAREN
with a brilliant all star cast featuring
RENE ADOREE, ORVILLE CALDWELL AND NILES WELCH
A UNIVERSAL PICTURE
To-day at 3 p.m.
MAE MARSH in
"THE LITTLE 'FRAID LADY"
To-day at 5.30 and 9.15 p.m.
THE LAST TWO SHOWS
VIRGINIA VALLI AND A STAR CAST
in
"A LADY OF QUALITY"

PARISIEN
FOR
GOOD TIMES FEEDS MUSIC SERVICE
DINNER AND DANCE
Every Evening at 8 p.m.
THE HOTEL PARISIEN ORCHESTRA IN LIVELY HITS
FOR RESERVATION
PHONE C. 1824

FORGET!
THE DISMAL SUNDAY AFTERNOON AND COME TO THE
SPECIAL TEA DANCE
STARTING SUNDAY
at
NEW MAXIM'S CAFE
From 5 p.m. to 7 p.m.
$1.00 Admission including Tea

Carlton LIMITED.
Programme for Chinese New Year.
Commencing Tuesday, February 5th
Tuesday, Feb. 5th
TEA DANCE IN BALLROOM 5 p.m. to 7 p.m.
SPECIAL DINNER DANCE
Wednesday, Feb. 6th
TEA DANCE from 5 p.m. to 7 p.m.
CARNIVAL NIGHT
Thursday, Feb. 7th
TEA DANCE from 5 p.m. to 7 p.m.
SOUVENIR NIGHT
Friday, Feb. 8th
TEA DANCE
BALLOON NIGHT
Saturday, Feb. 9th
TEA DANCE
SPECIAL DINNER DE LUXE

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Str. KIANGFOO, Capt. Maxwell, will leave on Sunday, Jan. 27, at midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. SUIWO, 2,671 Tons, Captain Jackson, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Monday, January 28, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone: Central 241. Extensions to Freight and Passenger Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. TUCKWO, 3,770 Tons, Captain Campbell, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt' Wharf on Tuesday, January 29, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone: Central 241. Extensions to Freight and Passenger Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Str. KIANGYUNG, Captain Smith, will leave on Wednesday, Jan. 30, at midnight. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. KUTWO, 2664 Tons, Captain Christie, will sail for the above mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Thursday, January 31, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone: Central 241. Extensions for Freight and Passenger Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Str. KIANGAN, Capt. Ross, will leave on Thursday, Jan. 31, at midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S LOONGWO, 3,935 Tons, Captain Holmwood, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Friday, February 1, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone: Central 241. Extensions for Freight and Passenger Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S PINGWO, 2,671 Tons, Captain Pellow, will sail for the above mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Saturday, February 2, at about midnight. For Freight apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers Telephone Central 241. Extension to Freight Department.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. LUENHO, 2,868 Tons, Captain Woodget, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Monday, February 4, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone: C. 241. Extension to Freight and Passenger Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. KUNGWO, 4,635 Tons, Captain Gibb, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Tuesday, February 5, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone: C. 241. Extension to Freight and Passenger Departments.

For Southern Ports

HONGKONG & CANTON.—The Str. KWANGTAH, Capt. Philip, will leave on Sunday morning, Jan. 27. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

FOOCHOW, KEELUNG & TAKAO.—The O.S.K.'s Cargo and Passenger Steamer KOHOKU MARU, 5,000 tons, Capt. M. Miyata, will be despatched from O.S.K. Yangtszepoo Wharf on January 27, at ——— For Freight or Passage, apply to THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA, No. 2 Canton Road. Phone C. 4234. to C.M.S.N. Co.

FOOCHOW.—The Str. HSIN-CHI, Capt. Hansen, will leave on Sunday morning, January 27. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

NINGPO.—The steamer HSIN KIANGTEEN, Captain Randbye, will leave on Tuesday, Jan. 29, at 4:30 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

AMOY & SWATOW.—The Str. TUNGWAH, Captain Baines, will leave on Tuesday morning, Jan. 29. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

WENCHOW.—The Str. KAHO, Capt. Soden, will leave on Tuesday morning, January 29. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

For Northern Ports

TIENTSIN Direct.—The Kailan Mining Administration,, will despatch the steamer KWANGPING, on January 30, 1924. For Freight or Passage, apply to Agent, 12 The Bund. Tel. Central 317.

TSINGTAU & DAIREN.—The O.S.K.'s Cargo and Passenger Steamer FUKUKEN MARU, 5,000 tons, Captain T. Nanbu, will be despatched from O.S.K. Yangtszepoo Wharf on February 1, at ——— For Freight or Passage, apply to THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA, No. 2 Canton Road, Phone C. 4234.

For Foreign Ports

NAPLES (passengers only) ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM AND HAMBURG via HONGKONG MANILA, STRAITS, COLOMBO, SUEZ & PORT SAID.—The Hugo Stinnes Linien steamer EMIL KIRDORF, 9,000 tons, Captain W. Zobel, will be despatched from Shanghai for above ports on or about the 1st February, 1924. For further particulars as to freight and passage apply to the Hugo Stinnes Linien, Ostasien-Fahrt, 58 Kiangse Road. Tel. C

VICTORIA B.C., SEATTLE & TACOMA WASH., via KOBE, YOKKAICHI & YOKOHAMA.—The O.S.K.'s Cargo and Passenger Steamer ALABAMA MARU, 20,000 tons, Capt. D. Fuchigami, will be despatched from O. S. K. Yangtszepoo Wharf on February 2 at ——— For Freight or Passage, apply to THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA, No. 2 Canton Road. Phone C. 4234.

LONDON, HAMBURG, BREMEN, ANTWERP & ROTTERDAM via PORTS.—The O.S.K.'s Cargo Steamer CELEBES MARU, 15,000 tons, Captain J. Kurimura, will be despatched from O.S.K. Buoy on February 3, at ——— For Freight apply to THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA, No. 2 Canton Road, Phone C. 4234.

Shipping Items

RIVER PORTS

The I-C. s.s. Tuckwo left Hankow on Thursday and is due in Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Shengking left Hankow on Thursday and is due in Shanghai today.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyung left Hankow on Friday and is due in Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Woosung left Hankow on Friday and is due in Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangan left Hankow yesterday and is due in Shanghai on Tuesday.

The I-C. s.s. Kutwo will leave Hankow today and is due in Shanghai on Wednesday.

The C.N. s.s. Tatung will leave Hankow today and is due in Shanghai on Wednesday.

The C.M. s.s. Kianghsin will leave Hankow tomorrow and is due in Shanghai on Thursday.

The I-C. s.s. Loongwo will leave Hankow tomorrow and is due in Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Ngankin will leave Hankow tomorrow and is due in Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangteen will leave Hankow on Tuesday and is due in Shanghai next Friday.

The I-C. s.s. Pingwo will leave Hankow on Tuesday and is due in Shanghai next Friday.

The C.N. s.s. Wenchow will leave Hankow on Tuesday and is due in Shanghai next Friday.

SOUTHERN PORTS

The C.N. s.s. Shantung left Hongkong on Thursday and is due in Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Kanchow left Hongkong yesterday and is due in Shanghai on Wednesday.

The I-C. s.s. Fausang is due in Shanghai from Canton, Hongkong and Swatow today.

The C.N. s.s. Yingchow will leave Hongkong today and is due in Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.M. s.s. Haean is expected to leave Foochow today and is due in Shanghai next Tuesday.

The C.N. s.s. Foochow will leave Hongkong on Tuesday and is due in Shanghai next Saturday.

NORTHERN PORTS

The C.N. s.s. Shuntien left Tientsin on Friday and is due in Shanghai via Chefoo and Weihaiwe tomorrow.

The K.M.A. s.s. Yuanta (chartered) left Chinwangtao on Thursday and is due in Shanghai today.

The K.M.A. s.s. Kwangping left Chinwangtao on Thursday and is due in Shanghai today.

The D.K.K. s.s. Sakaki Maru arrived in Shanghai from Dairen and Tsingtao yesterday morning, and docked at the Whangpoo Wharf. The steamer will sail for Tsingtao and Dairen at 3 p.m. today.

The I-C. s.s. Loksang is due in Shanghai from Tsingtao tomorrow.

The I-C. s.s. Taksang is due in Shanghai from Tientsin, Chefoo and Weihaiwei next Tuesday.

The C.N. s.s. Chekiang will leave Tientsin tomorrow and is due in Shanghai via Chefoo and Weihaiwei on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Kuchow is expected to leave Tsingtao on Tuesday and is due in Shanghai next Thursday.

The K.M.A. s.s. Kialee (chartered) left Chinwangtao on Friday and is due in Shanghai tomorrow.

JAPAN PORTS

The N.Y.K. s.s. Nikko Maru is due in Shanghai from Osaka, Kobe and Moji today and docks at the N.Y.K. Mail Wharf.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Shanghai Maru is due in Shanghai from Nagasaki tomorrow morning, and docks at the Wayside Wharf. The liner will sail for the same port at daybreak Tuesday.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Yamashiro Maru is due in Shanghai from Osaka, Kobe and Moji next Wednesday and docks at the N.Y.K. Mail Wharf.

INDIAN LINES

The P. and O. s.s. Soudan, from Bombay on January 15, was expected to leave Singapore yesterday and arrives in Shanghai via Hongkong about February 4.

The B.I. s.s. Takada left Calcutta on January 24, and is due in Shanghai via ports about Feb. 18.

EUROPEAN LINES

The P. and O. s.s. Kyber left London at 2 p.m. on January 18 and is expected to arrive in Shanghai about February 26.

The P. and O. s.s. Karmala from London on December 21, is expected to leave Hongkong at 10 o'clock this morning, and is due in Shanghai on January 30.

The M.M. s.s. Chili was due to leave Marseilles for Shanghai via ports on January 10.

The P. & O. s.s. Perim was expected to leave Penang for Shanghai via ports on Thursday.

The P. and O. s.s. Padua left London at 3 p.m. on January 9 for Shanghai and ports.

The Blue Funnel s.s. Phemius left Singapore on January 21 and is due in Shanghai via Hongkong on Wednesday.

The N.D.L. s.s. Derflinger left Rotterdam on January 17, and is expected to arrive in Shanghai on March 3.

The Glen Line s.s. Radnorshire is due in Shanghai from London on February 28.

The Glen Line s.s. Pembrokeshire is due in Shanghai from London on February 17.

The Glen Line s.s. Glensanda is due in Shanghai from London on February 1.

The M.M. s.s. Cordillere will leave Shanghai for Kobe and Yokohama at 7 a.m. Wednesday, and the tender with passengers and baggage for the ship will leave the M.M. jetty at 6 o'clock Tuesday evening.

The Blue Funnel s.s. Mentor left Kobe on Thursday and is due in Shanghai today. The liner will sail for London via ports next Thursday.

The M.M. s.s. Amboise left Kobe at 2 o'clock Friday afternoon, and is due in Shanghai about 7 o'clock tomorrow morning, docking at the S. M. R. Whangpoo Wharf. The liner will sail for Marseillee at 9:30 o'clock Friday morning, February 1, and heavy baggage should be delivered to the Company's office before noon on Thursday.

AMERICAN LINES

The Columbia Pacific s.s. Dewey will arrive in Shanghai from Portland today, and leaves for the same port on Jan. 29.

The Adl. O. Line s.s. President Jefferson was due to leave Seattle on Monday, and arrives in Shanghai via Japan ports on February 7.

The P.M. s.s. President Cleveland was due to leave San Francisco on Thursday and is expected to arrive in Shanghai via Honolulu and Japan ports on February 13.

The Columbia Pacific s.s. Montague is due in Shanghai from Portland next Tuesday, and sails for the same port via Hongkong and Manila on January 31.

The S. and B. s.s. West Montop is due in Shanghai from San Francisco and Los Angeles today, and sails for Hongkong and Singapore on Tuesday.

The P.M. s.s. President Taft, from San Francisco on January 10, should arrive at Yokohama from Honolulu today and is expected in Shanghai via Kobe on February 1.

The C.P.S. s.s. Empress of Australia, from Vancouver on January 17, is due at Yokohama next Wednesday and arrives at Woosung on February 4.

The Columbia Pacific s.s. West Niger is due in Shanghai from Portland on February 1, and sails for the same port via Hongkong and Manila the following day.

The Columbia Pacific s.s. West Cayote is due in Shanghai from Portland on February 5 and sails for the same port via Tsingtao, Takubar and Dairen on Feb. 9.

The Columbia Pacific s.s. West Jester is due in Shanghai from Portland on February 22, and sails for the same port via Tsingtao, Takubar and Dairen on February 25.

The Pacific Mail s.s. Liberator is expected to arrive in Shanghai from New York via ports on February 2 or 3.

The Adl. O. Line s.s. President Jackson arrived in Shanghai from Seattle yesterday and docked at the China Merchants' Central Wharf. The liner will sail for Hongkong and Manila at 1 o'clock tomorrow afternoon.

The Dollar s.s. President Harrison, from San Francisco on January 5, left Kobe at 5 o'clock last evening, and is due in Shanghai next Tuesday, docking at the Dollar Wharf, Pootung.

Weather Report

Jan. 25.—The high pressures are increasing all over the Continent. A small depression is crossing Korea ENE ward. The Kiangsi depression is now off the eastern Loochoos, travelling ENE ward. Winter monsoon all along the China coast. Cold weather in China, with some snow in the Peehili Gulf. Rainy along the southern coast.

Jan. 26.—Fine weather and sharp cold. The pressure has increased. Fresh winter monsoon.

Men-Of-War In Port

Section	Date	Name	Flag and Rating
JNB	Jan. 10	Ataka	Jap. Gunboat
BNB	Jan. 21	Cockchafer	Br. Gunboat
USB	Dec. 29	D. de Lagree	Fr. Gunboat
EEW	———	Fushima	Jap. Gun-boat
EEW	———	Hoza	Jap. Gun-boat
FNB	Dec. 26	Jules Ferry	Fr. Cruiser
OD	Mar. 23	Mantis	Br. Gun-boat
USNB	Nov. 30	Pigeon	Am. Gun-boat
1 O	Nov. 20	Seb. Cazbots	Ital. Gun-boat

NEW YORK-BOSTON
via PANAMA CANAL
Fast Freight Service
For Rates and Particulars apply to
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Admiral Oriental Line, Agents.
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ADMIRAL ORIENTAL LINE
TRANS-PACIFIC
Passenger and Freight Service
Fast — Frequent — Regular
SEATTLE — VICTORIA
via Kobe and Yokohama

	Leave Shanghai	Arrive Seattle
"PRESIDENT McKINLEY"	Feb. 1	Feb. 17
"PRESIDENT JACKSON"	Feb. 13	Feb. 29
"PRESIDENT JEFFERSON"	Feb. 25	Mar. 12
"PRESIDENT GRANT"	Mar. 8	Mar. 23
"PRESIDENT MADISON"	Mar. 20	Apr. 5

Thru Connections to Europe
Across United States or Canada
Your Choice Atlantic Lines

TO HONGKONG AND MANILA

"PRESIDENT JACKSON"	Jan. 28
"PRESIDENT JEFFERSON"	Feb. 9
"PRESIDENT GRANT"	Feb. 21
"PRESIDENT MADISON"	Mar. 4
"PRESIDENT McKINLEY"	Mar. 16

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U. S. Shipping Board PASSENGER DEPT. Corner of Nanking and Kiangse Road. Central 5971.

CANADIAN PACIFIC
Quickest Time to Canada, U.S.A. and Europe

	Leave Shanghai	Arrive Vancouver		Leave Shanghai	Arrive Vancouver
E/Russia	Feb. 9	Feb. 25	E/Russia	Aug. 2	Aug. 18
E/Australia	Feb. 25	Mar. 12	E/Australia	Aug. 18	Sept. 3
E/Asia	Mar. 15	Mar. 31	E/Asia	Aug. 30	Sept. 15
E/Russia	Apr. 5	Apr. 21	E/Canada	Sept. 15	Sept. 29
E/Australia	Apr. 21	May 7	E/Russia	Sept. 27	Oct. 13
E/Asia	May 10	May 26	E/Australia	Oct. 13	Oct. 29
E/Russia	May 31	June 16	E/Asia	Oct. 25	Nov. 10
E/Australia	June 16	July 2	E/Canada	Nov. 10	Nov. 24
E/Asia	July 5	July 21	E/Russia	Nov. 22	Dec. 8
E/Canada	July 21	Aug. 4	E/Australia	Dec. 8	Dec. 24

THE ST. LAWRENCE RIVER ROUTE TO EUROPE.
2 DAYS SHELTERED TRIP 4 DAYS OPEN SEA 6 DAYS PORT TO PORT
TO HONGKONG DIRECT
Empress of Australia — Feb. 4
Empress of Asia — Feb. 23
TO MANILA VIA HONGKONG
Empress of Russia — Mar. 22
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FAR EASTERN PASSENGER and FREIGHT
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OUTWARD BOUND

S.S. "AACHEN"	February 20
**S.S. "DERFFLINGER"	March 3
*S.S. "COBLENZ"	April 1
S.S. "PFALZ"	May 3
*S.S. "TRIER"	May 26

HOMEWARD BOUND

S.S. "SCHLESIEN"	January 28
*S.S. "SAARBRUECKEN"	February 5
S.S. "AACHEN"	March 23
S.S. "NIENBURG"	March 31
**S.S. "DERFFLINGER"	April 1
*S.S. "COBLENZ"	April 29
S.S. "PFALZ"	June 14
*S.S. "TRIER"	June 25

*These steamers have accommodation for 96 passengers in the cabin-class and 140 Intermediate-Class passengers.
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TRANS-PACIFIC PASSENGER AND FREIGHT SERVICE
FOR SAN FRANCISCO
(Via Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu)
S.S. President Lincoln .....Feb. 4
S.S. President Taft .....Feb. 16
S.S. President Cleveland .....Mar. 1
S.S. President Wilson .....Mar. 29
S.S. President Lincoln .....Apr. 12
FOR HONGKONG and MANILA
S.S. West Holbrook .....Jan. 28
S.S. President Taft .....Feb. 2
S.S. President Cleveland .....Feb. 15
S.S. President Wilson .....Mar. 14
S.S. President Lincoln .....Mar. 28
Through tickets and Bills of Lading issued to all points in United States, Mexico, Central America, South America and Cuba.
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TRAVEL THROUGH AMERICA
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SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY: Central California, Lake Tahoe, Salt Lake.
WESTERN PACIFIC RAILWAY: Feather River Salt Lake and Rocky Mountains.
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U.S.S.B. S.S. "WEST IVAN" Feb. 28
For Hongkong and Phillippine Islands Ports:
For Hongkong and Singapore:
U.S.S.B. S.S. "WEST MONTOP" Jan. 29
U.S.S.B. S.S. "WEST IVAN" Feb. 29
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T. K. K.
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Along The Pathway Of The Sun
FOR SAN FRANCISCO
Shinyo Maru, via Nagasaki Feb. 8
Siberia Maru via Dairen Feb. 20
Taiyo Maru from Yokohama March 18
Tenyo Maru from Nagasaki March 25
FOR HONGKONG
Siberia Maru, Hongkong only Feb. 1
Konea Maru Mar. 20
Frequent sailings thereafter.
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GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

N.Y.K.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

FOR JAPAN
*Shanghai Maru .....Jan. 29
Nikko Maru .....Jan. 30
*Nagasaki Maru .....Feb. 1
Yamashiro Maru ..... Feb. *
Kumano Maru .....Feb. 6
Omi Maru .....Feb. 8

FOR BOMBAY via HONGKONG
Muroran Maru .....Feb. 25

FOR SEATTLE VIA VICTORIA B.C.
Iyo Maru .....Feb. 4
Shidzuoka Maru .....Feb. 24

FOR SOUTH AMERICA VIA Cape From Kobe.
Kamakura Maru .....Feb. 10

FOR EUROPE
Suwa Maru .....Jan. 26
*Tottori Maru .....Jan. 27
Fushimi Maru .....Feb. 9
Hakozaki Maru .....Feb. 23
Hakusan Maru .....Mar. 8

FOR AUSTRALIA, from Hongkong.
Aki Maru .....Feb. 13

FOR NEW YORK via SAN FRANCISCO and PANAMA
Mayebashi Maru .....Feb. 15

FOR MANILA & HONGKONG
Shidzuoka .....Feb. 2
Yokohama Maru .....Feb. 20

†Nagasaki Shanghai Express Service *For Cargo only

Passenger Ticket and Enquiry Office located on ground floor (facing the Bund) of the Palace Hotel. Phone: Central 680.

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M. MESSAGERIES MARITIMES SERVICES CONTRACTUELS M.

Mail Steamers	Next sailing from Marseilles	Probable sailing for Kobe and Yokohama	Probable sailing for Marseilles
AMBOISE			1st Feb.,
CORDILLERE		30th Jan.,1924	15th Feb.,
ANGERS	28th Dec.	12th Feb., 1924	29th Feb.,
CHILI	10th Jan.	26th Feb., 1924	6th Mar.,
PORTHOS	24th Jan.	11th Mar., 1924	20th Mar.,

1924

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(Including table wine and free Doctor's attendance)

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MARSEILLES	A. £ 95	B. £ 89	A. £ 68	B. £ 62
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NORTH CHINA LINE / SOUTH CHINA LINE

North and South China Line

For Portland, via Tsingtao, Taku Bar and Dairen.
U.S.S.B. S.S. "WEST CAYOTE" ..... Feb. 9
U.S.S.B. S.S. WEST JESTER ..... Feb. 25

From Portland, Ore, U. S. A.
U.S.S.B. S.S. "DEWEY" ..... Jan. 27
U.S.S.B. S.S. "MONTAGUE" ..... Jan. 29
U.S.S.B. S.S. "WEST NIGER" ..... Feb. 1
U.S.S.B. S.S. "WEST CAYOTE" ..... Feb. 5
U.S.S.B. S.S. WEST JESTER ..... Feb. 22

For Portland, via Hongkong and Manila
U.S.S.B. S.S. "MONTAGUE" ..... Jan. 31
U.S.S.B. S.S. WEST NIGER ..... Feb. 2

For Portland, Ore Direct:
U.S.S.B. S.S. "DEWEY" ..... Jan. 29

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O. S. K.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

FOR EUROPE. For London, Hamburg, Rotterdam and Antwerp.
S.S. "CELEBES MARU" ..... Feb. 3
S.S. "ALTAI MARU" ..... Feb. 26

FOR NEW YORK. Via Japan Ports, San Francisco and Panama
S.S. "HAMBURG MARU" ..... Jan. 25

FOR TACOMA AND SEATTLE. Via Japan Ports, Victoria and Vancouver.
S.S. "ALABAMA MARU" ... (Direct to Kobe) ..Feb. 2
S.S. "ARIZONA MARU" .. (Direct to Kobe) ..Feb. 22

FOR NORTH CHINA PORTS. For Dairen
S.S. "FUKUKEN MARU" .. (Via Tsingtao) ....Feb. 1
S.S. "TAISHIN MARU" ... (Via Tientsin) .....Feb. 5

FOR FORMOSA. For Keelung and Takao via Foochow.
S.S. "KOHOKU MARU" ..... Jan. 27
S.S. "SEIKYO MARU" ..... Feb. 3

FOR JAPAN. FOR KOBE DIRECT
S.S. "PAYS DE WAL" ..... Jan. 25
S.S. "LONDON MARU" ..... Feb. 24

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Kashgar ...Feb. 5	Naldera ..Mar. 18	Kaiyan ....Apr. 29
Morea ....Feb. 19	Khyber ..Apr. 1	"Plassy" ....May 13
Karmala ..March 4	China ....Apr. 15	"Kashmir" ..May 20
		"Khiva" ....May 27

*Also calls at Bombay

P. & O. to Bombay—via Hongkong, Straits & Colombo.	Soudan ....Feb. 12 Morea .....Feb. 19
B. I. to Calcutta—from Hongkong via Singapore & Penang	Torilla .....Jan. 27 Japan .....Feb. 5
B. I. to Calcutta—from Shanghaivia Japan Hongkong & Straits.	
P. & O. and B. I. Co.'s tickets interchangeable under certain conditions	
E. & A. to Sydney and Melbourne—from Hongkong via Manila, Townsville & Brisbane	St. Albans ..Feb. 2 Eastern ...Feb. 27 Arafura ....Apr. 2

All sailings and dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice. WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS.

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Antwerp, Rotterdam and Hamburg
via
Hongkong, Manila, Straits, Colombo, Suez, Port Said

Sailings from Shanghai:
S.S. "EMIL KIRDORF" on or about the 1st Feb.
S.S. "ALBERT VOGLER" on or about the 20th March.
S.S. "CARL LEGIEN" on or about the 15th April

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Sailings from SHANGHAI: February 1 and 29, March 28, April 11 and 25, May 9 and 23, June 6 and 20, July 18.

Steamers: PRESIDENTS Harrison, Hayes, Adams, Garfield, Polk, Monroe, Van Buren.

REGULAR TRANS-PACIFIC AND NEW YORK FREIGHT SERVICE

For New York, Boston and Baltimore via Hongkong, Manila, Singapore and Suez Canal
S.S. "VIRGINIA DOLLAR", about February 20

For Los Angeles Harbor, San Francisco, Puget Sound, Seattle and Vancouver
S.S. "A STEAMER" February 8

For San Francisco, Los Angeles Harbor, New York, Boston and Baltimore via Panama Canal
S.S. "STUART DOLLAR" February 5

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Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Jan. 29 — Portland, Ore.	Dewey	Am. Lumber Co.
Jan. 30 — New York via Suez	Hyson	Br. B. & S.
Jan. 31 — Portland, Ore.	Montague	Am. Lumber Co.
Feb. 1 — Seattle	†P. McKinley	Am. Adl. O. Line
Feb. 1 — New York via Suez	P. Harrison	Am. Dollar Co.
Feb. 2 — Portland, Ore.	W. Niger	Am. Lumber Co.
Feb. 2 — Tacoma	Alabama Maru	Jap. O.S.K.
Feb. 4 — Seattle	Iyo Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
Feb. 4 — San Francisco	†P. Lincoln	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.
Feb. 8 — San Francisco	†Shinyo Maru	Jap. T.K.K.
Feb. 9 — Portland, Ore.	W. Cayote	Am. Lumber Co.
Feb. 9 — Vancouver	†E. of Russia	Br. C.P.S.
Feb. 10 — San Francisco, etc.	Stuart Dollar	Br. Dollar Co.
Feb. 13 — Seattle	†P. Jackson	Am. Adl. O. Line
Feb. 15. — New York	Mayebashi M.	Jap. N.Y.K.
Feb. 16 — San Francisco	†P. Taft	Am. P.M.S.S. Co
Feb. 17 — New York via Suez	Ixion	Br. B. & S
Feb. 20 — New York via Suez	Virginia Dollar	Br. Dollar Co.
Feb. 20 — San Francisco	Siberia Maru	Jap. T.K.K.
Feb. 22 — Tacoma, etc.	Arizona Maru	Jap. O. S. K.
Feb. 24 — Seattle	Shidzuoka Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
Feb. 25 — Vancouver	†E. of Australia	Br. C.P.S.
Feb. 25 — Seattle	†P. Jefferson	AM. Adl. O. Line
Feb. 25 — Portland, Ore.	W. Jester	Am. Lumber Co.
Feb. 27 — New York via Suez	Eurybates	Br. B. & S.
Feb. 29 — New York via Suez	P. Hays	Am. Dollar Co.
Mar. 1 — San Francisco	†P. Cleveland	Am. P.M.S.S Co.
Mar 8 — Seattle	†P. Grant	AM. Adl. O. Line
Mar. 5 — Vancouver, etc.	C. Seigneur	Br. B. & S.
Mar. 15 — Vancouver	†E. of Asia	Br. C.P.S.
Mar. 20 — Seattle	†P. Madison	Ad. Adl. O. Line
Mar. 25 — Vancouver, etc.	C. Winner	Br. B. & S.
Mar. 29 — San Francisco	†P. Wilson	Am. P.M.S.S. Co
Mar. 29 — San Francisco	†P. Pierce	Am. P.M.S.S. Co

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Jan. 29	6.00 Kobe, Yokohama	Amboise	Fr. M. M. Cie.
Jan. 29	— Nagasaki	Shanghai M	Jap. N.Y.K.
Jan. 30	— Moji, Kobe, Osaka	Nikko Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
Feb. 1	— Nagasaki	Nagasaki M.	Jap. N. Y. K.
Feb. 2	— Moji, Kobe, Osaka	Yamashiro M	Jap. N.Y.K.
Feb. 6	— Moji, Kobe, Osaka	Kumano Mar	Jap. N.Y.K.
Feb. 8	— Moji, Kobe, Osaka	Omi Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Jan. 27 — Hamburg	Tottori Maru	Jap. N. Y. K
Jan. 28 — Hamburg, etc.	Schlesien	Ger. Mel. & Co.
Jan. 29 — Singapore	W. Montop	Am. S. & B.
Jan. 30 — Liverpool	Cyclops	Br. B. & S.
Jan. 31 — London	Mentor	Br. B. & S
Feb. 1 — Hamburg,	Emil Kirdorf	Ger. H.S. Line
Feb. 1 9.30 Marseilles	†Amboise	Fr. M.M. Cie
Feb. 2 — Rotterdam, etc.	Olderkerk	Dut. H.C.T. Co.
Feb. 3 — Antwerp, etc.	Celebes Maru	Jap. O.S.K.
Feb. 5 — Hamburg, etc.	Saarbucken	Ger. Mel. & Co
Feb. 5 — London	†Kashgar	Br. M.M. & Co.
Feb. 6 — Antwerp, etc.	Celebes Maru	Jap. O.S.K.
Feb. 9 — London	†Fushimi Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
Feb. 12 — Bombay	†Soudan	Br. M. M. & Co
Feb. 13 — Hamburg, etc.	Phemius	Br. B. & S
Feb. 15 — Liverpool,	Talthybius	Br. B. & S
Feb. 15 — Marseilles	†Cordillera	Fr. M. M. Cie
Feb. 19 — London	†Morea	Br. M.M. & Co.
Feb. 20 — Rotterdam, etc.	†Demodocus	Br. B. & S.
Feb. 23 — Hamburg, etc.	Hakozaki Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
Feb. 24 — Hamburg, etc.	Glenbeg	Br. G.L.E.A.
Feb. 25 — Liverpool	Antilochus	Br. B. & S.
Feb. 25 — Bombay	Muroran Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
Feb. 26 — Antwerp, etc	Altai Maru	Jap. O.S.K.
Feb. 29. — Marseilles	†Angers	Fr. M.M. Cie
Feb. 29 — Singapore	West Iavn	Am. S. & B.
Mar. 2 — Rotterdam, etc.	Saparoea	Dut. H. C. T. Co
Mar. 4 — London	†Karmala	Br. M.M. & Co
Mar. 5 — Hamburg, etc.	†Rhexenor	Br. B. & S.
Mar. 6 — Marseilles	†Chili	Fr. M. M. Cie
Mar. 8 — London, etc.	Hakusan Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
Mar. 12 — London	Telesias	Br. B. & S.
Mar. 15 — Liverpool, etc.	†Bellerophon	Br. B. & S.
Mar. 18 — London	†Naldera	Br. M. M. & Co.
Mar. 20 — Hamburg, etc.	Aachen	Ger. Mel. Co.
Mar. 20 — Marseilles	†Porthos	Fr. M.M. Cie
Mar. 30 — Hamburg, etc.	Albert Voegler	Ger. H. S. Line
Apr. 1 — London	†Khyber	Br. M.M. & Co.
Apr. 12 — London	†Sarpedon	Br. B. & S.
Apr. 15 — Hamburg, etc.	Carl Legien	Ger. H. S. Line
Apr. 15 — London	†China	Br. M. M. & Co.
Apr. 29 — London, etc.	†Kalyan	Br. M. M. & Co.
May 13 — London	†Plassy	Br. M. M. & Co.
May 20 — London	†Kashmir	Br. M.M. & Co.
May 27 — London	†Khiva	Br. M. M. Co.

FOR AUSTRALIA FROM HONGKONG

Feb. 2 — Melbourne, etc.	†St. Albans	Br. M.M. & Co
Feb. 13 — Melbourne, etc	†Aki Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
Feb. 27 Melbourne, etc.	†Eastern	Br. M. M. & Co
Apr. 2 — Melbourne, etc.	†Arafura	Br. M.M. & Co.

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FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Jan. 27	— Hongkong, Canton	Kwongtah	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Jan. 27	2.00 S. Hongkong, Canton	Chusan	Br. B. & S.
Jan. 27	— Keelung, etc.	Kohoku Maru	Jap. O. S. K.
Jan. 27	D.L. S. H'kong, C'ton	Kwongsang	Br. J. M. & Co.
Jan. 27	— Hongkong, Manila	W. Holbrook	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.
Jan. 27	— Foochow	Hsinchi	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Jan. 28	D.L. A. H'kong, C'ton	Sunning	B. B. & S.
Jan. 28	5.00 Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br. B. & S.
Jan. 28	5.00 Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	Chi. N.S.S.N. Co.
Jan. 28	1.00 Hongkong, Manila	P. Jackson	AM. Adl. O. Line
Jan. 29	5.00 Ningpo	Hsin Kiangtee	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Jan. 29	5.00 Ningpo	Yungshin	Chi. N. S. S. N.
Jan. 29	— Amoy, Swatow	Tungwah	Chi C.M.S.N. Co.
Jan. 29	— Wenchow	Kaho	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Jan. 29	D.L. S. H'kong, C'ton	Wuhu	Br. B. & S.
Jan. 29	D.L. S. H'kong, C'ton	Szechuen	Br. B. & S.
Jan. 30	D.L. S. H'kong, C'ton	Loksang	Br. J. M. & Co.
Jan. 31	— Hongkong, Manila	Montague	Am. Lumber Co.
Feb. 1	— Hongkong	Siberia Maru	Jap. T.K.K.
Feb. 2	— Hongkong, Manila	P. Taft	Am. P.M.S.S Co.
Feb. 2	— Hongkong, Manila	Shidzuoka M.	Jap. N.Y.K.
Feb. 2	— Hongkong, Manila	W. Niger	Am. Lumber Co.
Feb. 4	— Hongkong	E. of Australia	Br. C. P. S.
Feb. 9	— Hongkong, Manila	P. Jefferson	Am. Adl. O. Line
Feb. 15	— Hongkong, Manila	P. Cleveland	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Jan. 27	D.L. W. C'foo, T'tsin	Kingsing	Br. J. M. & Co.
Jan. 27	3.00 Tsingtao, Dairen	Sakaki Maru	Jap. D. K. K.
Jan. 28	4.00 W. C'foo, T'tsin	Fengtien	Br. B. & S.
Jan. 30	— Tientsin	Kwangping	Br. K.M.A.
Jan. 30	— Tsingtao, Dairen	Chohei Maru	Jap. D.K.K.
Jan. 30	DL. W. C'foo, T'tsin	Chungking	Br. B. & S.
Jan. 30	D.L. Tsingtao	Fausang	Br. J. M. & Co.
Feb. 1	— Tsingtao, Dairen	Fukuken Maru	Jap. O S. K.
Feb. 2	8.00 *Tsingtao	Kanchow	Br. B. & S.
Feb. 2	— Dairen, etc.	W. Niger	Am. Lumber Co.
Feb. 2	8.00 *W. C'foo, T'tsin	Chengtu	Br. B. & S.
Feb. 4	3.00 W. C'foo, T'tsin	Tungchow	Br. B. & S.

FOR RIVER PORTS

Jan. 27	D.L. Pukow	Esang	Br. J. M. & Co.
Jan. 27	D.L. Wuhu	Tungshing	Br. J. M. & Co.
Jan. 27	D.L. Wuhu	Tingsang	Br. J. M. & Co.
Jan. 27	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Kiangtoo	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co
Jan. 28	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Kiangwah	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co
Jan. 28	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Sutwo	Br. J.M. & Co.
Jan. 28	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Whangpu	Br. B. & S.
Jan. 28	D.L. Wuhu	Tientsin	Br. B. & S.
Jan. 29	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Tuckwo	Br. J. M. & Co.
Jan. 29	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Shantung	B. B. & S.
Jan. 29	D.L. Pukow	Shengking	Br. B. & S.
Jan. 30	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Kiangyung	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Jan. 30	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Woosung	Br. B. & S.
Jan. 31	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Kutwo	Br. J. M. & Co.
Jan. 31	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Tatung	Br. B. & S.
Jan. 31	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Kiangan	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Feb. 1	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Kianghsin	Chi C.M.S.N. Co.
Feb. 1	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Loongwo	Br. J. M. & Co.
Feb. 1	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Ngankin	Br. B. & S.
Feb. 2	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Pingwo	Br. J. M. & Co.
Feb. 2	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Wenchow	Br. B. & S.
Feb. 3	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Kiangteen	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Feb. 4	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Kiangshun	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Feb. 4	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Luenho	Br. J. M. & Co.
Feb. 4	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Poyang	Br. B. & S.

M. N.—MIDNIGHT. †CARRYING MAIL.
D. L.—DAYLIGHT *MORNING

The China Press Mail Schedule

TO THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE

DATE	CLOSING	STEAMER	DUE AT	DATE
Jan. 31	9 p.m.	P. McKinley	Seattle	Feb. 17
Feb. 3	9 p.m.	P. Lincoln	S. Francisco	Feb. 22

TO SOUTHERN PORTS INDIA & EUROPE VIA SUEZ

DATE	CLOSING	STEAMER	DUE AT	DATE
Jan. 31	7 a.m.	Mentor	London	Mar. 10
Feb. 1	7 a.m.	Amboise	Marseilles	Mar. 5

TO NORTHERN PORTS

TO	DATE	CLOSING	STEAMER
Vladivostok	Daily	9 p.m.	via Harbin
Siberia	Daily	8 a.m.	via Chita
Tsingtao & Dalny	Today	12.30 p.m.	Sakaki M.
W'wei, C'foo, T'tsin	Jan. 28	2 p.m.	Fengtien
Tientsin	Jan. 29	9 p.m.	Kwangping
W'wei, C'foo, T'tsin	Jan. 29	9 p.m.	Chungking
Tsingtao	Jan. 29	9 p.m.	Fausang
W'wei, C'foo, T'tsin	Feb. 1	9 p.m.	Chengtu
Tsingtao	Feb. 1	9 p.m.	Kanchow
W'wei, C'foo, T'tsin	Feb. 4	1 p.m.	Tungchow

TO SOUTHERN PORTS

TO	DATE	CLOSING	STEAMER
Foochow	Today	10 a.m.	Hsinchi
Amoy	Today	9 p.m.	Sunning
Swatow	Today	noon	Chusan
Foochow	Today	11. 30 a.m.	Kohoku Maru
Swatow	Jan. 28	9 p.m.	Szechuen
Hongkong & Canton	Jan. 28	11 a.m.	P. Jackson
Wenchow	Jan. 28	9 p.m.	Kaho
Hongkong & Canton	Jan. 28	9 p.m.	Tungwah
Swatow	Jan. 29	9 p.m.	Loksang
Hongkong & Canton	Jan. 31	7 a.m.	Mentor

MISCELLANOUS PORTS

TO	DATE	CLOSING	STEAMER
Russia and Europe	Daily	9 p.m.	via Train
River ports	Daily	9 p.m.	via Train
Formosa	Today	10 a.m.	Kohoku
Manila, Australia & N. Zealand	Jan. 28	11 a.m.	P. Jackson
Japan ports	Jan. 28	8 p.m.	Shanghai M.
Japan ports	Jan. 29	8 p.m.	Nikko Maru
Manila, Australia & N. Zealand	Jan. 31	7 a.m.	Mentor
Manila	Feb. 1	8 p.m.	Shidzuoka M.

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AUCTIONS

AUCTION OF WHEAT FLOUR
On Monday, January 28, 1924
Commencing at 3 p.m.
At the China Merchants' Eastern Wharf.

2,000 Bags of "Silver Bell" Flour
more or less damaged by water.
Now on View.

Favoured with instructions from The Concerned will sell within

The New Italian Art Gallery
No. 41 Kiangse Road.
On Monday, January 28, 1924
commencing at 10 a.m. and continuing at 2.30 p.m.
A Superb Collection of

FINE ART MARBLE STATUARY
by First Class Italian Artists

The sale will cover about 400 lots of sculptured Florentine marble by artists including GUIDE, CRINCIARELI, GRENUGNI, CASTELLUCCI, RIO, BROGI, ROSSI, PASQUINELLI, COLIVICCHI and others. There are a number of very fine ALL MARBLE LAMPS 6 FT. HIGH, female studies, busts, full figures, male studies full figures, studies of children, animal studies, LARGE GROUPS and single studies suitable for large halls, dainty figures suitable for drawing rooms etc. heavy strong subjects suitable for dining rooms, and a large number of marble pedestals in different heights.
Also will be sold
and to which special attention is drawn, a number of
GENUINE OIL PAINTINGS
by the artists
Roda, Castelli, Albertini, Locatelli and Induno and include a number of very fine landscape, interiors and studies
On view Saturday and Sunday

High-Class Jewellery Auction
A SMALL SELECTION OF
High-Class Jewellery will be sold at the Auction of Italian Marble
TAKING PLACE AT
41 Kiangse Road
On Monday Next
These will be offered at 4 p.m. and include
Superb Single Stone Diamond Rings
Emerald and Diamond Ring Cluster Diamond Rings and Earrings
Diamond mounted platinum Bracelets
Topaz and Diamond Pendants, &c. Gold Hunter Lever Watch, &c.,
All Genuine Stones and guaranteed.
On view on Sunday and day of sale.

Favored with instructions from the Concerned will sell by Public Auction within the Premises

No. 506 Avenue Foch
On Tuesday, January 29, 1924
Commencing at 10 a.m.
and Continuing at 2.30 p.m.
THE WHOLE OF THE

Superior Household Furniture & Sundries
Mostly by Arts and Crafts
COMPRISING:—

Hall.—Axminster Carpet, Umbrella vases, Oak American cloth covered Hall Settee, Salamandre Stove, Pictures, Mirror back hat stand, Bookcase etc.
Drawing Room.—Oval Axminster Carpet, large goatskin rugs, vases, Ornaments, Mahogany fire screen, Pictures, Canton black wood marble top stool, Lace curtains, Carved Mahogany stained Electric Floor Lamp, Mahogany stained drawing room suite, Chestfield Couch and Arm Chairs, Mahogany stained Center table, Folding Card Table, Book-case, Table Lamp, Oval Teapoys, Writing Desk, Carved Column stand, etc., etc
Dining Room.—Axminster Carpet, Oak Book-case and Desk Combined Double Spring Couch, Oak Bevelled mirror back sideboard, Cellarette, Extension Dining Table, Leather seated DINING CHAIRS, 3 FOLD SCREENS Brass Samovar, Electric Coffee Percolater, Crockery, Glass ware, vases, etc., etc.
Stairs and Landing.—Heavy Brass stair Rods, Good Axminster Carpet with felt about 30 yards, white Enamelled Linen Cupboard etc.,
Study.—Axminster Carpet, Cretonne upholstered Couch and Arm chairs, Carved Teak Electric Floor Lamp, folding Card table, Oak Teapoys, Curtains, Vases and Ornaments, Indian Clubs, Pictures, Brass fender, Chairs, Teak Filing Cabinet (19 drawers)
Sitting Room.—Gilt framed oil paining, Vases, crepe curtains carpet, Book case, Tapestry couch and Arm chair, Pingpong table, Hammond travelling Typewriter, Pictures, Water colors, etc., etc.
Contents of 2 Bedrooms.—Carpet, Fire screen, Pictures, Sofa, Teak and Oak bevelled mirror door Wardrobe, Mirror back dressing table, Chest of drawers, White enamelled mirror door wardrobe, Dressing table, chest of drawers, Singer hand sewing machine, Simmons white enamelled single bedstead. White enamelled Brass mounted single bedstead, Green velvet curtains, Serge curtains, Woollen blankets, Table and Bed Linen, Tennis rackets, etc.
Pantry and Kitchen as Usual — Good electric fitting throughout
Also
4 Large collection of Valuable Books
1 English made mahogany roll top Desk
3 Humphreys geysers
on View Sunday and Monday

Favored with Instructions from the Concerned will sell by Public Auction within the Premises

No. 40 Seymour Road
On Wednesday, January 30, 1924
Commencing at 10 a.m.
and Continuing at 2.30 p.m.
the whole of the Superior and Artistic

Household Furniture and Requisites
contained therein

Hall.—Heavy Axminster carpet and rugs, unpolished bevelled mirror back Hat and umbrella stand, Teak red leather upholstered hall settee, Chinese blackwood marble top round table, blackwood hall table and stool, Blackwood arm chairs and teapoys, Tapestry upholstered couch and arm chairs, Large Japanese Satsuma vase, blackwood framed satin embroidered picture, Lantern, silk tapestry curtains, tapestry wall hanging, large photographs, American wall clock, teak gun case, Chinese porcelain ware, etc., etc.
Drawing Room.—Axminster carpet, brass fender, coal box, fire brasses, tapestry upholstered Chesterfield couch and arm chairs, teak mahogany stained curio cabinet, carved Japanese cherrywood center table, blackwood side table, jardiniere stands, teak mahogany stained mirror back chiffoniere, music stand, Satsuma vases, bronze ornaments, gilt framed colored painting, silk tapestry curtains, large flower pots, etc., etc.
Study.—Teak mahogany stained overmantle, blackwood long table, Tea table, Suite teak framed tapestry upholstered furniture (made Hall and Holtz), Center table, mirror back cabinet, teapoys, brass jardiniere, etc., etc.
Dining Room.—Tientsin carpet, teak mahogany stained mirror back Sideboard, dinner wagon, Large extension dining table, leather seated chairs, silver ware cabinet, 3-fold screen, escritoire, dumb waiter, teapoys, Leather upholstered arm chairs, mahogany framed colored pictures, lace curtains, Chinese brass and porcelain ware, very fancy Dinner and tea service, E. P. and Glass ware, crockery, Cut-glass ware, table linen, etc., etc.
Library.—Teak roller top desk, bookcase, cosy corner, teak inlaid mirror back sideboard and cabinet combined, leather seated arm Chairs and side chairs, large round table, flower stands, etc., etc.
Contents of 3 Bedrooms.—Brussels carpets, hearth rugs, brass coal box, fender, fire brasses, 1 suite teak mahogany stained furniture fitted with bevelled mirrors, white and ivory enamelled bevelled mirror door wardrobe, dressing table, linen cupboard, chest of drawers, marble top washstand, cane seated chairs, pedestal, cloth stand, Unpolished teak wardrobe, chest of drawers, white enamelled Simmons bedsteads, tapestry upholstered couch and arm chairs, Morris rocking chairs, Ottoman sofa with tin lined, screen, pictures, bed linen, etc., etc.
Pantry and Kitchen as usual
Also
Fine toned iron framed piano by Moutrie
Gramophone and cabinet combined and records
Fancy French golden inlaid clock
Canteen in case
Very Large gilt framed oil paintings and curios
Old Chinese painting and Curios
2 Enamelled hall stoves
1 Salamandre stove
Special attention is drawn to a very fine Marble Statue of Lady Life size with colored marble draping, a superb work of Art.
Also a number of smaller statues and Lamps
On view Monday and Tuesday, the 28th and 29th January

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At 2.30 p.m.
10 Bales British Army Blankets, 2 Cases Lithographic Stones, 1 Case Table Lamps, 6 Cases Odol, 180 Bags Flour (Damaged), 1 Packages Tobacco Leaf, 50 Dozen Cotton Undershirts, 45 Cases Bleaching Powder, 3 Porcelain Bedpan Sinks (Damaged)
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Auctioneers, Real Estate Agents, Adjusters, Appraisers and Coal Merchants,
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At The Chang Kah Pang Wharf Pootung
On Monday, Jan. 28, 1924
At 3.30 p.m. (Afternoon)
88 Bales Long Sea-Weed
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Auctioneers, Real Estate Agents, Adjusters, Appraisers and Coal Merchants,
Will sell by Public Auction on behalf of The Concerned
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At 10 a.m. (Forenoon)
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Tapestry covered upholstered drawing room furniture, centre and square tables, double spring Chesterfield couch and easy chairs, sofa, arm chairs, card table, teapoy, flat top desks, office chairs, dining room furniture, mirror door wardrobe, dressing table, chest of drawers, sanitary commodes, wooden and iron bedsteads, oil painting, porcelain vases, gramophone, stoves, clothing, sundries, etc.,
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2 Salamandre stoves,
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Steam Hard Coal (Nuts)	$17.50 per ton
House Coal No. 1 (Screened)	$20.00 per ton
House Coal No. 2 (Screened)	$18.00 per ton
Kitchen Coal No. 1 (Screened)	$18.00 per ton
Kitchen Coal No. 2 (Screened)	$17.00 per ton
Steam Coal (Mix)	$13.00 per ton
Steam Coal (Dust)	$11.00 per ton
Fire Wood (Large) 40 bundles	$1.00
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64513 J 31

Americans In Japanese Leased Territory Under U.S. Jurisdiction Court Rules

(Continued from Page 1)

States who may commit any crimes in China shall be subject to be tried and punished only by the Consul or other public functionary of the United States. And in further prevention of all controversy and disaffection, justice shall be equally and impartially administered on both sides."

"The same jurisdiction was also embodied in the treaty of 1858 in article No. 11 thereof.

"On March 27, 1898, the Russian Government concluded a lease with China regarding the Liaotung Peninsula. In article No. 1 of the terms of this lease, and in the last paragraph of said article, it reads as follows:

"This act of lease, however, in no way violates the Sovereign Rights of His Majesty the Emperor of China to the above mentioned territory."

The territory described in this lease included the City of Dalny which has since been renamed Dairen.

"In the Treaty of Peace between Russia and Japan, dated September 5, 1905, Russia transferred the lease she had made with China relative to the Liaotung Peninsula to Japan, but subject, however, to the consent of China who ratified it on January 23, 1906, under a separate treaty with Japan.

AN ANALYSIS

"In analysing the intentions of the parties to these treaties, it appears that China in the original lease made with Russia reserved to herself her Sovereign Powers over this territory as it was explicitly so stated in the body of the lease. It further appears that in the Treaty of Peace between Russia and Japan, these same rights were transferred to the latter subject, however, to the acquiescence of China which appears to have been given a few months later. The period of this lease as acquired by Japan extended only until March 27, 1923. In the beginning of the year 1915, Japan sought to renew the Liaotung lease with China, and exchanged notes respecting same under the title of The Treaty Respecting South Manchuria and Eastern Inner Mongolia. This treaty among other things extended the term of the lease of Port Arthur and Dalny for a period of ninety-nine years. It also contained an article which can be said bears strongly on the question that is being considered here.

This article known as article No. 5 of said treaty in the second paragraph thereof, reads as follows:

"Civil and criminal cases in with the defendants are Japanese, shall be tried and adjudicated by the Japanese Consul; those in which the defendants are Chinese, shall be tried and and adjudicated by Chinese authorities. In either case, an officer may be deputed to the Court to attend the proceedings; but amongst civil cases between Chinese and Japanese relating to land, shall be tried and adjudicated by delegates of both nations conjointly in accordance with Chinese laws and local usage."

In construing this particular part of the treaty, it shows conclusively that Japan recognised the Sovereignty of China, and reiterated in specific terms her extraterritorial rights for her subjects and does not claim supreme powers to herself to the exclusion of Chinese Sovereignty in this particular territory.

"During the negotiations between Japan and China respecting this treaty, the famous Twenty-one Demands presented to China by Japan came into existence, one of which, bore directly on the extension of the lease of Port Arthur and Dalny. On May 8th, 1915, an ultimatum was handed to China by Japan requiring her to agree to these demands which the former claims was accepted under duress. However, before China's formal acceptance was given, the United States Government communicated the reservation of rights of the American Government under date of May 13th, 1915, as follows:

"In view of the circumstances of the negotiations which have taken place, and which are now pending between the Government of China and the Government of Japan, and of the agreements which have been read as a result thereof, the Government of the United States has the honor to notify the Government of the Chinese Republic that it cannot recognise any agreement or undertaking which has been entered into or may be entered into between the Governments of China and Japan or the treaty rights of the United States and its citizens in China; the political or territorial integrity of the Republic of China or the international policy relative to China, and commonly known as the Open Door Policy."

"It is here very apparent that the United States has not been a party to or has in any way waived her extraterritorial rights given to her by the various treaties with China, and took the occasion to so notify both China and Japan before this treaty was actually signed.

AT WASHINGTON

"The same question subsequently occupied a very important part in the sixth Plenary Session of the Conference on the Limitation of Armament held in Washington on February 4th, 1922, (page 324)

"The Chairman, the Honorable Charles Evans Hughes secretary of State of the United States read into the record of that session the following statements which were declared to be a part of the record, and agreed to by the representative of the Powers present. It reads in part as follows:

"By the Chairman:

"I am directed by the Committee on Pacific and Far Eastern questions to read for the purpose of having the statements formerly placed upon the records of the Conference, the following declarations with the respect to the so called Twenty-one Demands of the Sino-Japanese Treaties of 1915.

The first statement that I shall read is the statement made in the Committee by Baron Shidehara on behalf of the Japanese Government . . .

(2) Japan has no intention of insisting on her preferential rights in the Sino-Japanese arrangement in question concerning the engagement of China of Japanese advisors or instructors on political, financial, military or police matters in South Manchuria.'

"And in article No. 3 of the last text is found:

'In coming to this decision which I have had the honor to announce, Japan has been guided by a spirit of fairness and moderation, having always in view China's Sovereign Rights and the principle of equal opportunity.'

The Chairman, then on behalf of the Government of the United States read in part as follows:

"With respect to this grant, the Government of the United States will, of course, regard it as not intended to be exclusive, and, as in the past, will claim from the Chinese Government for American citizens, the benefits accruing to them by virtue of the most favored nation clause in the Treaties between the United States and China."

In these utterances which have been made a permanent record, and adopted by the United States Government, it shows conclusively that it never has relinquished its extraterritorial rights in this particular territory in question.

"It further appears that Mr. Hay, secretary of State in 1900 instructed the Consuls in China that they had no authority to exercise extraterritorial jurisdiction or to perform nonjudicial Consular acts within the leased territory under their present Chinese exequators, and that his instructions were complied with: that the reason for so acting was due to the fact that the other Powers with the exception of Japan were under the opinion at that time that the leasing of Wei Hai Wei, Shantung and the Liaotung Peninsula transferred the Soverignty to the Lessees.

"In the memorandum of Mr Van Dyne assistant Solicitor for the United States (For. Rel. 1909, 387, 388-389, Moore's International Law Digest) he seems to take a different view of this situation than did Mr. Hay, and says:

"As it is expressly stipulated in the lease that China retains sovereignty over the territory leased, it could doubtless be asserted that such territory is still Chinese territory and that the provisions of our treaties with China granting consular jurisdiction are still applicable therein. But in view of the express relinquishment of jurisdiction by China, I infer that the territory is permanently is merely intended to cut off possible future claims of the lessees that the Sovereignty of the terriory is permanently vested in them. The intention and effects of these leases appear to me to have been the relinquishment by China, during the term of the leases, and the conferring upon the foreign power in each case of all jurisdiction over the territory. Such relinquishment would seem, also, to involve the loss by the United States of its right to exercise consular jurisdiction in the territories leased. And, as Mr. Conger suggests, as these territories have practically passed from the control of an uncivilised people to civilised, there would seem to be no substantial reason for continuing to exercise such jurisdiction."

"Furthermore, the United States was given certain rights within the integral territory of China by a treaty, and these rights can be abrogated in no other way than that in which they were given. In other words, before the United States relinquished extraterritoriality in any portion of China as existed in 1844, there must be definite action taken by Congress.

"Judge Moore in his International Law Digest (Vol. 5, page 321) says:

"That the contracting power can annul the treaty cannot, I presume, be questioned, the same authority precisely, being exercised in annulling as in making a treaty."

"He further ennunciates a principle (Vol. 5, page 337) which strongly bears on this case, and which reads as follow:

"An alliance between two nations cannot absolve either of them from the obligations of previous treaties with third powers."

"And again, (Vol. 5, page 369).

"It is the duty of the courts not to construe an act of Congress as modifying and annulling a treaty made with another nation, unless its words clearly and strongly point to such a construction."

Citing in support of this, principly, the cases of Lem Moon Sing Vs. U. S. 158 U. S., 538, and U. S. Vs. Mrs. Gue Lin, 176 U. S., 459.

"This last principle of Judge Moore's seems to cover the situation herein involved. The defendant in this case is the one that is attacking the jurisdiction of the United States in exercising its authority over him in an action brought in its Federal Court. There is no positive assertion on the part of the United States that it has abrogated its treaties with China in respect to the issue involved in this case.

It might be said that this situation would become more complex, should this same objection be made by a friendly Power, as the disposition of the matter would then be adjudicated by a totally different tribunal.

"Having taken into consideration the various phases of this novel case, I fail to find that the United States Court for China has lost its jurisdiction over this defendant who is charged with committing a crime within the Leased Territory of China, and more particularly described as being in the City of Dairen. The defendant's demurrer is therefore, accordingly overruled, and as there appears to be sufficient evidence adduced to make out a prima facie case of assault against him, he is required to answer the information filed herein.

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大陸報
SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, JANUARY 27, 1924

The "Ten Amendments" in the Very Newest Marriage Contract

Ted Shapiro, Co-Signer of the "Fool-Proof" Marriage Pact Which Has So Amused and Amazed Broadway.

And Here They Are:

1— We shall not stay out at night alone or without each other after 11 o'clock without consent of the other party.

2— One shall never take a drink of intoxicating liquor without previous consent of the other and without presence of the other party.

3— Each shall have a vacation of one month in every twelve, such vacation to be spent away from the company of the other.

4— In the event of either party becoming tired of the other, or coming to the belief that love has flown, party holding the latter opinion, or party becoming tired, shall serve notice on the other and not try to "stick it out" in the hope that things will right themselves.

5— There shall be no lies between the undersigned, not even the lies known as "white lies."

6— In the event of Ted Shapiro continuing to work for women stars who do not carry a male co-star in their act, Ted Shapiro shall first introduce this woman employer to his wife, Thelma Connor.

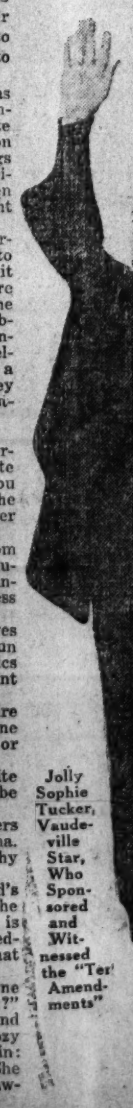
7— The party known as Ted Shapiro shall never be without the metal tag that Thelma Connor has fastened on his wrist.

8— Thelma shall never under any condition be without the ring placed on her finger by Ted.

9— Both parties to this agreement will secure theatrical work as near each other as circumstances will permit, but never under any conditions will the undersigned parties secure work in the same production.

10— If this statement for any purpose be presented to a court of law, it shall be considered legal and binding in every particular.

Design for the Metal Tag (Enlarged) Which Shapiro Must Constantly Wear on His Wrist—Or Declare Domestic War.



Jolly Sophie Tucker, Vaudeville Star, Who Sponsored and Witnessed the "Ten Amendments"

Thelma Connor, of the Connor Twins, Whose Christmas Day Wedding to Shapiro Will Have Unique Legal "Trimmings."

PRE-NUPTIAL agreements are not, in themselves, unique. For various reasons—personal whim, financial uncertainty or doubt of prospective happiness—couples, before this, have entered into written arrangements whereby unruly Cupid, should he grow weary or peevish, might be "put in his place."

But an actual, binding document, validly available in a court of law, signed by both parties in the presence of a formal witness on the very eve of the wedding! No wonder the United States—and Broadway especially—should emit comic little gasps of disbelief, mock-horror and astonishment at the thought of a bridegroom metal-tagged like a doughboy.

Incredulity over this latest marriage contract, however, is not warranted by the facts. For it IS a fact that two young musical comedy and vaudeville performers, wildly in love with love—and one another—have cagily gone on record to guard their hearts' safety with the ten unique rules printed at the top of this page.

The story of how they came to do this is scarcely less fascinating and funny than the personality of the woman who inspired the scheme. She is Sophie Tucker. Now, Sophie (in case you don't know it) is one of the brightest and biggest (yes, largest, if you will) stars in the theatrical sky—a "shouter" of parts. Vaudeville, cabaret and musical comedy are her chief constellations. A new milky Way of applause foams into being wherever she raises her voice to shatter the blue with a new "Blues." But though her artistic head is in the heavens—or, what's much the same, the roof gardens—her feet are planted on the earth. That's just a fancy way of saying that she's warm-hearted, never "upstage," generous and beloved by other performers, great and small.

Sophie (for no one seems able to call her "Miss Tucker" and get away with it) not only has fame that's countrywide—she has friends that are legion. And, unlike some stage celebrities, she is ever on the alert to help them, advise them, console them, rebuke them, and even lend them money. She's the youthful, unofficial godmother of a score of actors and actresses—those who are striving to arrive and those who have. But Sophie is as sophisticated as she is sentimental.

Two of Sophie's proteges are Thelma Connor and Ted Shapiro. Thelma is the left half of the Connor Twins, a pair of agile dancers, hailing originally from Houston, Texas, but now well established as metropolitan entertainers. Ted is, as they say, a pianist of parts—in fact, any part, ranging from the lowest bass growl of the "ivories" to the shrillest soprano screech of the instrument. Incidentally, he has been acting as Sophie's accompanist.

About four months ago Ted and Thelma were the victims of an accident in San Francisco. Working in the same production, they had a heart-on collision (with Cupid at the throttle). Each underwent violent "lacerations and contusions" of the peace of mind, a state not unnoticed by their fellow members of "The Pepper Box Revue." Particularly did the affable Sophie notice it, and, scenting matrimony, like an old hand at that game, she made a few notes.

Sophie, you understand, was interested in seeing her proteges, happily married, stay so. But she was even more interested in seeing that when married they should not stay so—unhappily. She knew what she was talking—and thinking—about. Had she not, worse luck, tried to lasso Cupid twice, and been herself roped, if not thrown, in the endeavor? Sophie's marriages had, in the Rialto's jargon, gone blah. She wasn't going to stand for a pair of young people of whom she was fond witlessly running into a pair of marital black eyes.

So one evening, after the theatre "house" light were out, she called the owners of the fractured hearts into her dressing room and gave them a forceful piece of her factful mind.

"Look here, you two," she said with a grin that was half a scowl and a frown that was half a smile, "they tell me you're thinking of running in double harness. Well, how about it? Is it straight?"

One staggered culprit stammered, gulped and fell into silence. The other giggled, blushed and gasped. But each admitted that nothing short of a ring, a minister and a shower of rice would help heal those lacerations and contusions. Sophie, taking in the case at a glance, assented. She saw that both were too far gone to admit that Cupid wasn't their best pal and severest critic—in short, that he was their neighbor and couldn't fool THEM.

Sophie, thinking of the two divorce decrees locked up in her lawyer's safe, remained amiable, and even benevolent. "But," she said, stemming the protests when she suggested that Cupid was a hard one to snare—the slippery eel of immortals—"but suppose you don't feel quite like this in a year, two years, ten, from to-day? Now let me tell you kids a few things——"

The conference that followed was not, like the ten-amendments contract which it produced, a matter of record. But that it had results was proved by the publication, some weeks later, in a theatrical newspaper, of the covenant into which Ted and Thelma had entered. Screaming headlines and display type told the universe—or that part of it which peruses the dramatic news—that "Players Sign Contract Regulating Married Life." The story went on to say that they, the undersigned, did thereby bind themselves and agree to certain conditions upon their marriage, and that the document was to be binding at law and strictly adhered to in letter and spirit.

Broadway, broad in mind as well as name, was of two opinions about this unusual document. Half of the long White Way solemnly opined that it was all on the square; that two frisky young things had really taken the advice of an experienced consultant, and that they had seen the light of wisdom as well as the light of love.

The other half smothered a titter, murmured "Is THAT so?" and gave vent to jokes about "press stuff" and "putting it over." But what worried Broadway more than the gravity or frivolity of the Shapiro-Connor pledges was their probable outcome. Certain friends, acquaintances and near-friends of Ted and Thelma actually got together and drafted a questionnaire. This, they declared, they would send to the newlyweds as a Christmas—and wedding—present.

It ran something as follows:

"SUPPOSE you were playing in different productions, and one of you had a 'late curtain.' You wouldn't be alone, yet you wouldn't be with each other. Would the guilty one defy traditions, the manager and art to fulfill the pact?

"SUPPOSE a draughty dressing room were to give either of your incipient pneumonia. Would you brave death by shunning liquor for the sake of a taintless breath?

"SUPPOSE you were to find yourselves in a 'solid smash,' which threatened to run for years. Would you abandon ethics and the prospect of a fat bank-account for a mere vacation?

"SUPPOSE the party who might tire of love should find that the other one hadn't. Should he or she stick it out or walk out on the matrimonial act?

"SUPPOSE you can't agree on white lies. What is a white lie to one, may be pearl-gray to the other.

"SUPPOSE Ted's women employers haven't time to be introduced to Thelma. Suppose Thelma has a male partner. Why not a knock-down for him, too?

"SUPPOSE the reflections from Ted's metal ta gshine in his star's eyes and she objects to the dazzle. Suppose Thelma is playing an unmarried role and her wedding ring is 'out of character.' What about it?

"WHY do you want to work near one another, yet shun the same production?"

To all of which Ted and Thelma, bound by their compact and secure in the cozy warmth of their devotion, may rejoin: "What's it to you?" And Sophie? She just winks—in the direction of her lawyer's safe.

Newest Dinner Gowns

Winter Season Offers an excellent opportunity to display our more formal clothes. So it is quite natural that the question of what to don for dinner should arise.

The gowns depicted on this page are suitable, not only for the candle-lit elegance of the socially correct evening meal, but for dances as well. When the two functions are combined, the models remain equally appropriate. They are graceful in line and not too luxurious for the young woman. Tubular silhouettes are again in evidence. The bouffant skirt is also in style, while the transitional stage of both fashions is cleverly bridged by the circular mode, which is neither tubular nor bouffant in its contour.

THE TUBULAR GOWN has been revived. Recently we noted a slight decline in its popularity. But when the crystal traceries of foreign designers began to qualify this mode, the lines of the frock reverted to severe simplicity. Hence the return to favor of the tubular silhouette.

Chiffon velvet lends its soft lustre to the graceful drapery at the front of one frock illustrated on this page. There is also a shower of silver beads worked into a semi-classical pattern of squares and lines. A panel of the material is swung gently from the girdle-shirrings at one side. With this gown the colorful headdress is in good taste, since it serves to enhance the beauty of the contour.

Built on a similar silhouette, but displaying a fabric as gorgeously Oriental as the accompanying headdress and earrings, another dinner gown proves itself in keeping with the holiday spirit. It is the drapery which makes this model smart, the effect being created with a bow of metal brocade placed at one side. The streamers are allowed to float into two picturesque panels.

You will note the new higher neckline and the complete absence of sleeves, a combination not to be overlooked by the woman who would keep apace with the mode of the moment.

Cleverly cut flounces create the design of the otherwise simple georgette frock pictured herewith. A square falls from beneath the girdle, and another, smaller square swings below it. The pattern is repeated to the hem, where the diagonal line of the companion panels makes an interesting contrast. The neckline, too, offers a novelty in the rhinestone bandings which join the straight-line front to the back, permitting the shoulder to peep through.

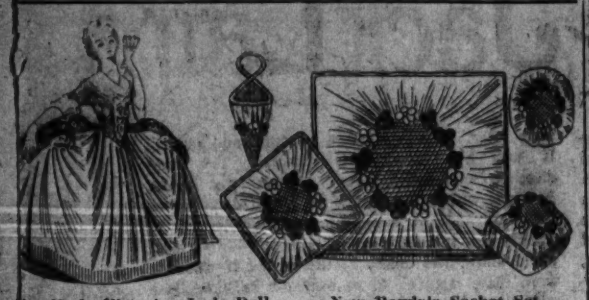
Five squares of georgette are edged with rhinestone braid, and a corner shirred into the belt line, where it joins the low bodice. A slender scarf of the sparkling embroidery decorates the blouse and completes an unpretentious but effective dinner gown.

Add a girdle of brilliants to the chiffon frock with its ribbon-banded, circular skirt and you have attire for the formal evening occasion. The beauty of this dinner gown lies in its gracefully swirling skirt, which dips slightly on either side.

Gowns By S. and J. Barnett

Seen In The London Shops

(By Our Fashion Correspondent)



he Early Victorian Lady Doll. New Boudoir Sachet Set.

n spite of the crowds in front the shop windows or the crush the festive shops, our attention not help but be attracted to the istic novelties now on show. To ordinary eye, these pretty ioles are exquisite. As to fans, eems that never before have been fashioned to such perfec- n or in such gorgeous colors. rich fans of every imaginable

e of Duvelleroy's New Fans.

or seem to be the most popular no wonder—for the feathers of such fine quality, the colors attractive and shaded so artis- lly that few can resist them. n the peacock feather fan has a tain amount of dignity about it, whoever carries a Bird of radise fan can hardly wish for thing better; it embodies uty as well as dignity. It is icult to describe the degree of stic workmanship to which se fans have been perfected. as it is difficult to speak of wonderful scenery of some utiful spot in the world. A very charming novelty that is ing more popular each season, he doll (porcelain or composi-) which is dressed up to re- ble either a 16th century lady early Victorian lady, or any uresque figure, as a matter of The 16th century lady or early Victorian lady adapt

New Cake or Biscuit Tin.

ves to a tea cosy, telephone or boudoir lamp. Some of e ladies are dressed so beauti- that few can pass them by out a desire to possess one. can even be made at home (the heads and arms can be bought at large department stores) so that any home can be brightened up by them, for there is no doubt a telephone is an eyesore in any liv- ing room and the tea cosy, in its usual shape, is not a thing of beauty, and a rose pink light made of taffeta (being my lady's boud- fant skirt), would help to make any boudoir cosy.

Yet another article which has gradually been worked up favorab- ly, is the nightdress sachet. It's a far call from the plain linen or cambric sachets of many years ago to the really artistic sachets of today. They are mostly made of pretty shades of pink or blue and trimmed with old gold or silver lace and with touches of satin flowers in pastel shades. These articles can also be made at home and it is surprising how many women are realising the possibili- ties of these sachets and making them for themselves or as presents for friends.

One of the most popular novel- ties of the last few seasons has been the powder bowl. Some real- ly beautiful ones can be obtained of cut glass or alabaster, but in- expensive ones can be obtained

The 16th Century Lady Doll.

either in plain porcelain or frosted glass and the covers usually con- sist of flowers of delightful shades, or it may be a little porce- lain lad with the prettiest of taffeta and lace dresses. These powder bowls make charming de- corations for dressing tables on which it is the fashion nowadays to have just a few choice orna- ments.

Then last but not least is an- other novelty. It is the cake or biscuit tin which is covered in taffeta silk or lace and usually de- corated with fruit. These articles are made so attractive that they cannot escape attention and happy is the woman who is so fortunate as to receive one of these.

It is a pleasure to see beautiful things in a home and it is indeed a joy to the woman of today that she is able to have such beautiful and useful articles at so little expense.

Famous Love Letters

HENRY OF NAVARRE

droitness rather than planning d the life of this Protestant g on the night of the massacre St. Bartholomew. It was, Henry's wedding night—the t he married Margaret of is, the unworthy daughter of nworthy mother. But Henry rited much of the rugged chness of his mother, Jeanne bert, Queen of Navarre, and weak and dissolute Valois n, with its frailties and rstitions, left small impres- on that ruggedness. Henry the most democratic of gs, affable, quick-witted and l-hearted. And though he perhaps too many lovn rs, they did not seem to inter- with the more serious busi- of ruling a great nation wise- By the wife who succeeded garet of Valois, Henry had children and by his mistress, rielle d'Estress, he had three. as been said that Gabrielle tress was the great love of ry's life, that her beauty held heart her wisdom his head.

RY OF NAVARRE TO GABRIELLE D'ESTRESS

y beautiful angel, if time did nit me to give expression to of the constancy of my ght I believe that the end of letter would be the begin- of another. Thus incessant- hold you in memory, since nce prevents me from doing rwise; but matters here, or rather hindrances, are in grea- ter number than they were at Chartres. They keep me even until tomorrow, when I ought to start. God knows what blessings my sister is bestowing on them!

Know today that we make feast and that all the ladies will be there. I only am dressed in black. I am also too raw to bear the joy with contentment. You never saw such faithfulness as mine. You ought to be happy in it, since it is all for you. If you learn in the west, where you are, any intelligence of mine enemies, send the news by my servants when they leave. As soon as I have seen my sister I will send you La Varenne, who will aprise you of the certain day of my return, which I shall ad- vance as the most ardent lover in the world who is absent from his goddess. Believe me, my dear queen, and receive these XXXX or a hunred hand-kisses, and why they do you as much good as they did yesterday.

April 15, 1593.

Oh, but I was afflicted yester- night when I found no longer the object which had been so sweet to me the eve before! A thou- sand kinds of delight unfolded themselves before me, many of most singular rarity. In brief, I was more enchanted than that magician who unearthed your casket for you. In truth, my beautiful one, thou art most ad- mirable. But why should I praise you? You have not be- lieved me before now, even though you have full knowledge of my love. May the truth of those words proffered with so much sweetness at the foot of your bed, as day awoke last Tuesday, remove all doubt. I set down the place and the time in order to show you they are engraven on my memory and to refresh your own remembrance of them.

I ride over to Meulan on horseback to sleep there. I know not if I shall go to Nante until the fever be gone from the place. Tomorrow I shall let you know the certainty. To conclude: I would have you know the unhappi- ness I have on leaving you has so seized my heart that all night long I believed I was dying, and I am still ill of it. Could I but reach you with this letter I would desire nothing more; as it is, I kiss thy hands a million times.

"Don't Worry, Wives!" Says Girl Stenog

A Man May Be A Hero To The World At Large, But To His Stenographer He's Mostly A Comic Valentine

AS TOLD TO ELSIE McCORMICK

(In New York World)

I was telling my girl friend just the other day that I never could understand why wives are inclin- ed to be so nervous about the in- tentions of their husbands' steno- graphers. It's as much a mystery to me as the reason why moths always eat my best winter coat and leave the ragbag alone, or why guest towels are always so small that they couldn't be used with comfort by a waterbug.

Well, anyway, going back to the other mystery, will some bright little girl in the natural history class tell me why we are supposed to be looking for a chance to snatch away our em- ployers and run with them to the pampas of Patagonia? Why, it's just as I told my girl friend—I wouldn't have any boss I ever worked for if he were sent to me in tinfoil F. O. B. from Wall Street. As for eloping with them, if I were planning an excursion to South America I'd take the dictaphone instead. It is just as entertaining and it doesn't smoke drummers' cigars.

Now, please don't think I'm a man-hater. Far indeed from such! I have a boy friend I've been keeping company with for five months now, and I even have a real fondness for some of the employers whose rumbles and grunts I have filtered through the typewriter. But I'd be as likely to fall in love with them as a camera man would be to appear without a reversed cap. A man many be a hero to the world at large, but he's seldom more than a comic valentine to his steno- grapher.

I wonder if the people who write against girls entering busi- ness know what a good training for matrimony it is? What a chance the girl behind the dashes and pothooks has to see men in all moods and tenses—when they are flustered, when they are bluffing, when they are bored! The girl who used to sit on the horse- hair settee and work afghans or antimicassars or whatever it was they worked had no such cod'cils added to her education. She thought that men always preserved the mellow mood in which they called on her—that married life was just one long succession of having lacy handkerchiefs picked up by a devoted squire and being sung to in the gloaming.

Therefore, of course, she was totally unprepared for answers as short as an up-to-date sleeve or for her husband's making a Bedouin tent out of his newspaper when he ought to be reciting poetry to her across the boiled eggs. When he reduced his con- versation to a series of Choctaw grunts, she thought that the castle of her dreams had a foundation of green cheese. She used to write poetry about it, and read her old autograph albums, and have a good cry over the awful disappoint- ments of her married life.

But we girls who work in offices know a lot more than that. We get a better idea of what men are like when they're acting natural, and at least we don't ex- pect too much. We get to be what you call realists.

I've worked for all types of bosses. There are stingy men who make you keep a cover on the inkwell for fear some of it will evaporate and be wasted. There are grumpy ones who always look as if they had a flat-iron for breakfast. And there are the playful ones who are about as sprightly as a hundred-year-old elephant. Every one has his own quota of peculiarities and his own little way of putting silver threads among the henna of his steno- grapher's coiffure.

It's funny how much small habits can do to drive a business girl to the violet rays.

Once I worked for a lumberjack. That wasn't the profession given on the frosted glass door, but it was what he did most of the time. He would come back from lunch with a piece of timber ob- structing his conversation and a whole reserve supply peeping out of an upper tier pocket. For the rest of the afternoon his dictation was full of splinters. When I went away that summer, my va- cation was almost spoiled by seeing a great tree felled near a sawmill. All I could think of was the number of toothpicks it would make for the boys to bruise his enunciation on.

Later I went to work for the Pied Piper. He had a pipe that never left the bridge-work. He couldn't endure to repeat, so I merely took down the words as they sounded and then, when I was transcribing my notes, I'd put a pencil in my mouth and pronounce aloud likely words to see which sounded most like the strange noise recorded in my notebook.

My girl friend asked me the other day whether I'd rather work for a married man or for a bach- elor. If the bachelor in question is middle-aged, let me cast my hand-embroidered Australian ballot for the man with the ball on his ankle. Maiden aunts have long occupied space in the right-hand pigeonhole of every humorist's desk, but let me tell you, the semi- elderly bachelor has more fussy little tricks than any spinster who ever answered a matrimonial ad- vertisement.

There was one I knew who couldn't endure to see a drawer pulled out. Although he was a highpriced executive, he spent hundreds of dollars' worth of the company's time making a round of the office and slamming back all the drawers that had been left even a little way ajar. More than one girl acquired a bruised fingernail as he interrupted her reach for the powdered chamois.

The same man would not allow the faintest flutter of paper to lie in sight when the office closed for the day. Not only did his hennish soul object to memos left on the desk-tops, but he would even look under the blotters. His own desk was a shrine kept free from the defilement of other hands. He had a little piebald duster that not even his private secretary was allowed to touch. Every morning when I arrived he would be flourishing it over the landscape and looking like the maid who opens Act 1, with "Milord is late to-night. Can it be that he was held up on the Post Road?"

He's not often found in the large, machine-like offices, where a number of men are assigned to one stenographer, but in smaller con- cerns you meet up with the man who takes you right in behind the seventh veil of his family life. I've composed and sent loving messages to absent wives on their birthdays. I've selected Christmas gifts for fiancees. Once I even bought an engagement ring. The boss said he was willing to spend $800 on it, but had no idea of what kind to get, so would I please choose something for him and ask them to hold it?

Later on, when his fiancee came into the office and began making gestures with her left hand, the way engaged girls always do, I had to laugh up my sleeve, or rather where my sleeve used to be. If she had only known that the poor working girl she was dazzling had gone down and picked out that stone herself, she would probably have dived into my permanent wave.

Then, of course, every girl meets at least one boss in her Pittman career who tells her that he is misunderstood at home. I could never see why this type objected to being misunderstood. You'd think that being understood would give them a lot more cause for worry.

Well, it's a great life if you stand up under it. Of course, there's no such thing as a per- fect dictator, any more than there is a perfect husband. I read the other day that Mussolini is the greatest dictator of modern times. Well, I'd like to get his stenographer's views on that. She's the only one who would really know.

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-:- Chinese Painting -:-

CHINESE PAINTING. By Arthur Whaley. London: Bean Brothers.

Mr. Waley has written an ad- mirable book on Chinese painters. It is none the less valuable for the cautious spirit in which he discusses their works. He writes as one who desires to inform him- self as a painter works to obtain true knowledge of his subject. This is an unusual quality in a writer on art. Mr. Waley, through his devotion, has gained a mass of valuable information concerning the views of the Chinese on their own art and of the works of their great painters. From this he gives us an enthralling selection. In spite of an austere inhibition to say no more than he knows or feels, his concentration has allow- ed a spirit closely akin to the aloof but penetrating daemon of Chinese painting to permeate each chapter of his book.

It is rare to come upon an il- lustrated book on art in which the text is better than the pictures. Perhaps it is because Mr. Waley has not tried to write as a painter that he evokes so many images, themselves enshrined in the pain- ter's art. The chapter on the bamboo is an exquisite example of this translation into words of the Chinese artist's language. Mr. Waley rejects the temptation to isolate his subject from the whole aesthetic field. He gives it the reverence due to all good art. A rare honesty, and perhaps some- thing of the steely mentality evi- dent in the younger generation, corrects any tendency towards exaggeration. For many men only the things with which they are occupied seem true; Mr. Waley is able to retain his sense of the supreme achievements of Italian, and also of French, painters while applying his mind to the con- sideration of Chinese art. He tells us that, a thousand years ago, Chinese scholars travelled far and wide in search of genuine works of the masters. This knowledge makes him cautious of accepting the examples open to European artists and connoisseurs; even the famous roll at the British Museum, generally attributed to Ku-Kai Chih by Eastern experts, he will not unhesitatingly regard as a genuine work of this almost legendary master. This exquisite series of scenes of Court life gives us an insight into the aims of the early Chinese painters. We see a highly-developed and refined art, owing nothing to the Indian in- fluences which deeply affected Chinese Buddhist art. It seems as though pre-Buddhist art were largely secular in character. Indeed, Mr. Waley, if I under- stand him rightly, regards Chin- ese painting as inclining, like Flemish and French art, towards the interpretation of the visible world. In devoting himself to flowers, trees, rocks, mountains and rivers, birds and beasts, and the home life of men and women, the Chinese artist most complete- ly expressed the religious side of his nature. His painting was itself an act of homage. Hence we find landscape art regarded as the highest manifestation of the painters' genius. The Chinese artists' relations to the Buddhist art which was brought to their country by Indian works was not, perhaps, dissimilar from the pseudo-mediaeval attitude of modern ecclesiastical painting and carving. It is possible that, had we seen no early Italian painting, we might regard the stained glass and the alter pieces of our modern craftsmen as truly religious in spirit. In Indian eyes the Bud- dha differed only in sacredness from his fellows; the places in which he preached and meditated were actual scenes which any pilgrim might visit. The world in which he lived was familiar to all; hence Indian religious paint- ing reflected the common life of men and women, the life of the Court, of the vihara, of the forest.

The Chinese painters, in adopt- ing the Indian representation and symbolism, not unnaturally gave to their illustrations of the Bud- hrist stories an exotic and remote quality. Of their great religious paintings, however, we know little. The reproductions of the cave paintings of Touen-houang are not sufficiently clear to allow of fair comparison with the paint- ings of the Ajanta and Baghcavrs. The examples which we owe to the intrepidity and devotion of that great scholar and traveller, Sir Aurel Stein, lack the freedom of the Indian Buddhist painters; but they show a beauty of color and design and a high remoteness which gives them a notable place among the religious paintings of the world.

Indeed, after reading Mr. Waley's book, we might hesitate to believe that any European scholar has sufficent knowledge on which to form a quite exact appraisement of Chinese painting. But we are not sure that a super- ficial acquaintance may not be a reasonably accurate guide. The first walk in a strange city some- times brings an intenser appreciation of its beauties than later familiarity. We are apt to be over-greedy. Half-a-dozen good examples may give us a true in- sight into a whole period of art. And when we have Mr. Waley's book as a guide, the spirit of the Chinese painters seems to enter into our consciousness and kindles into vivid life the memories we have of the few paintings we have met with. The aims and achieve- ments of the many Chinese schools of painting pass in a fascinating review before us. There were apologists for realistic and imaginative painters, such as we meet with in Europe. City life seemed to the ancient Chinese painter as dusty and noisy and crowded as it appears today. Country life called to him, and it seemed no easier of achievement to a professional man than we find it to be. Life seemed complex, worldly and evil; the only way of escape then, as now, was in the search for true values. Through the intricacies of Chinese alms, traditions and aesthetic values, Mr. Waley guides us with a light wand. When we finally les cluster round unfamiliar names. The spirits of Ku-Kai Chih and Lu Tan-wei, of Wu Tao- tzu and of how many others, long unknown beyond the confines of their own country, are evoked for us out of the past, and the frag- rance of their art comes to us on the breeze out of the night.

BEAUTY PRIZE WINNER'S CONFESSION

Miss Alice Cordrey, the winner of a recent beauty competition, who was awarded the First Prize by an overwhelming majority of votes, confided to a London journalist the secret of her success.

"My complexion did it," she de- clared, with a merry laugh. "Striking features and fine eyes are an accident of birth—or a gift from the Gods, whichever way you like to put it—but nowadays life under modern conditions requires a woman to take especial care of her skin. I have used mercolised wax for mine for years past, and I find it unsurpassed for giving a soft, delicate freshness to the com- plexion that keeps one young and beautiful."

"It is the only thing I know," Miss Cordrey said, "that will main- tain this unique action on the skin indefinitely. Most face creams seem to lose their effect after very little use, and many only clog the pores of the skin and leave the face sickly and pale."

Mercolised wax is sold by most chemists, and can be applied at night and washed off in the morn- ing, when it takes the blemishes and roughness with it, leaving the skin soft and delicate as a child's. After a few applications the outer scarf surface of the skin disappears entirely, yet it is extremely pleas- ant to use, and performs this transformation almost imper- ceptibly. The beneficial results, however, are *most* perceptible and permanent!

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They Love It

By Jack Lait

"You've struck me for the last time. I couldn't stand it—now."

THERE are those who hold that no real gentleman would sock a lady except in self-defense. Others, not so meticulous, insist that a right cross to a dainty jaw occasionally goes far to stabilize the household relations. The free-thinkers and modernists revert to the fashionably obsolete theory that the dear things love it, and adore the gift and the giver.

It is strange that there should be any variance at all on so fundamental and elemental a principle. Psycho-analysis, Freudian complexology, Einstein relativity and Lombroso ratiocinations can gimcrack no gilded improvements to furbish up the 1923 model of the old, abysmal, standard and staple axiom:

"There are as many kinds of women as there are women, and the second half of each human equation, feminine gender, is the cryptic symbol X."

Therefore, when you ask, "Does a woman like to be slugged?" the answer is yes, no and maybe. One might as well ask, "Does a woman like to be kissed?" And in that event the proper solution is no, yes, sometimes, often, I should say not and try and see.

Beatrice Decys, now, craved it. And it is only fair to say she worked assiduously, faithfully and faithlessly to earn it—that is, to earn a sincere and honest wallop from her high-strung and headstrong husband, Pasqual Decys, the handsome imported idol of the flip flappers, shady demis, restless wives and unsubtle grass widows who fraternized at the tippy-toppy dance-dine-drink restaurant where the Decys pair held forth as dancers.

Pasqual was no geranium himself when it came to perfumed peccadillos. Women called him handsome, thrilling, intriguing. He had been some sort of semi-apache in Paris, where his looks and the wave of high voltage dancing had swept him into the comparative respectability of cafe hoofing. Early in his career as a flutterfly he had met Beatrice, a Spanish gazelle with a continental record as a home-wrecker, gold-digger, pearl-diver, husband-stealer, vamp, decoy duck and all around wicked baby.

She was a wonderful thing to look at, was Beatrice. Dante saw another and wrote "Inferno." Pasqual beheld this one and forgot who he was long enough to whisper weddings, rings and other unbecoming nonsense.

The strange thing was that Beatrice not only hooked him, but held him. Her devastating black eyes, her slender lines, her lissome and pantherish ways, they had as much dynamite for Pasqual as for the bald-headed fat men and feverish young bad boys who wiped their foreheads when she flowed past them on the floor.

—Oh, not that Pasqual abjured all other women. How could he? But the flame of his life was Beatrice, and he thought she always would be. So he was as jealous as a gorilla. And that was just as Beatrice wanted it. She loved Pasqual, too, though her nature was not as intense as his, but she reveled in his raves and counted that night lost whose low, ascending sun did not find her boy friend swearing he would finish by garrotting her.

It wasn't just a system to keep him interested. Beatrice wouldn't keep her hands clean. With so many Johns, simps and Romeos running around untied, she viewed it as a sin to waste them. With all Pasqual's vigilance, she could dance in his very arms and say more out of the corner of one loaded eye—and in broken English, at that—than most women can when they sit down, as all women at one time or another must do, to write the very secretest secrets of their lives.

Pasqual would have never let her out of his sight were it not that he had certain philanderings of his own to pursue, for what she was to the rounders and square-heads he was to the Jezebels and the janes. Thus Beatrice had her moments. She knew that Pasqual was dilly-dallying. But she wasn't het up about that. No jealousy in Beatrice. She knew he would show up later. And that read all hunky-dory to her. Why couldn't he take as sensible an attitude? But he couldn't.

He would rush in, fresh from the blandishments plus of another woman, with the accusation against Beatrice bubbling on his lips and searching, penetrating demands as to where and how and with whom she had spent every moment of his unexplained truancy.

And this was just what the doctor ordered for Beatrice. She told him just what she thought she wanted him to know, never more and never less unless he interjected a sudden period into her narrative with a wallop.

She never struck back. His first punch was always accepted in a wifely acknowledgment that the scene was ended, the sin wiped out, the penance satisfied. Only when he wept did she go to pieces. Sometimes Pasqual shed tears—he was a sentimental brute, an emotional hound. And Beatrice was of the sort of sugar that melts to tears.

Tears are not like blows.

Ah, here is the unwritten poem of passion, the cat's left hind ankle in surefire dramatics! Male tears.

If there is one thing that pretty nearly all human women react to about similarly, there you have it. The pretty boobs are butter-hearted and are rent with grief to see a strong man weep. The hard-boiled ones have one hysterical nerve-centre left unatrophied, and manly tears perfect a wet contact with it. No female ever gets enough of them to grow dead to them. They always work and usually win.

Let the distraught wooer, the timid husband, the disconsolate lover take this priceless tip, which should not be so prodigally handed out for the price of a metropolitan newspaper. If you can't plead, argue, whine, bully, beat, beg, lie, cheat, wait, scheme, cajole, tire, harangue, threaten, hypnotize, concentrate, master, befuddle or buy the pretty things out of or into whatever it is you think you want of 'em—weep!

A good crier, and if he be in addition an accomplished sobber—aye, if he has the companion genius of the convincing hand-wringer, besides—he can go far. He can go far and he can come back again. He has the lowdown, the one-two, the up-and-over on the other sex.

Pasqual was a spontaneous, ambidextrous, gifted weeper. It was usually after he had pasted his beloved that he gave way. And his tears were as sincere and whole-hearted as his blows. Pasqual was not a man to play at love. When he hauled off and let fly he meant it from the bottom of his troubled heart, and when he began to snivel, then sniffle, then choke, then cover his face with his hands and rock as the brine spurted from his eyes and trickled between his fingers, it was on the up and up and no glycerine hokum.

Beatrice herself, never went as far as that. But when her big hero broke and blubbered she always picked herself up, approached him tenderly, slithered her long, lovely, sinuous, sinful arms about him, cuddled her delicate oval face down into his arms where his head was buried, and found his wet and trembling lips with her moist and trembling lips. That settled the battle for that occasion, always.

Had Pasqual known how persistently a certain rich youth, as handsome as the husband himself, reinforced with the ingenuity, ingenuousness and fire of a wild infatuation for Beatrice, was rushing her, he would, indeed, have stormed and swung and walloped and wept.

Dickie Peekman, football star, scion, lion and very wild oats sower, was Beatrice's latest and most intriguing little playmate. He was in the restaurant every night. And he contrived to keep his lines of communication open and unbroken right past Pasqual's nose for weeks.

Plenty of fire, courage and skill had Dickie. He was famous for speed and fibre, quick thinking and fast spending. Within the limitations of his reckless idea of reasonable safety under the established difficulties of the situation, he pelted Beatrice with every extreme degree of overture, attention and devotion. It wasn't a difficult piece of strategy to "make" her eager assent to his whirlwind campaign. Dickie had everything that read "Come on" to Beatrice—money, youth, looks, class, romance—and he was the latest.

He would wait for hours and buy bootleg champagne by the magnum to dance once an evening with her. It was her function to accept invitations from male patrons, as it was Pasqual's to help out the ladies. No one thought anything of that, per se.

Beatrice danced with many men each night—a regular part of the professional routine.

Dickie had taken her breath away the first time she had wafted to the jazz in his embrace. Accustomed as she was to private speaking—oh, most private in the most public places—and inured as she was by proposals and propositions delivered from all angles and by all manner of technicians from smooth operators to rough workers, she still derived a very especial kick from the direct, unequivocal attack of this clean-cut boy.

"I'm mad about you," he began.

"So-o-o-o?" she led him on.

"So. You lovely, gorgeous thing—I want you. Got to have you. When?"

They were dancing past Pasqual just then. The husband was being whispered at by a dangerous blonde from out of town, but he had still another ear; also two eyes in front and one in the back of his head. Beatrice pressed Dicky's arm gently to signal caution. When they danced past earshot she said so very faintly, but still so very clearly:

"I like you, too. Where I telephone?"

He gave her the number of his favorite club.

"When?" he pleaded and demanded. "I'll sit up all night and sit in all day. When?"

"No can say when, you impatient, hot-blooded 'Merican man," and she yielded him a little lagniappe in just the least bit of an extra squeeze which sent a sizzle through him from his heels to his head but couldn't be perceived by the most knowing observer. "I am married womans. I 'phone whenever my hoosban' he is away. Ye-e-e-s?"

"Yes. Yes. Any hour, I'll come anywhere. I love you, you beautiful creature. If you could only care for me—a little—oh, gee! I'd lose my mind, I think."

"Care? I am care ver' mooch. I am see you each night. You pretty."

"Pretty? Well, I'm glad you think so. Think any way you want, as long as you think me in. Now, let me tell you——"

But the music stopped, and Pasqual, who knew dance-floors, dance-hounds and his Beatrice, and who could read in the flicker of an eyelash the inside interpretations of split-hair distinctions in all the ramified intricacies of flirting, faking and talking, had wigwagged the musicians that there would be no further encores.

Beatrice saw, when he returned to their table, that Pasqual sensed or divined something. The way he glowered at her while presenting a synthetic smirk to the scattered suckers was quite illuminating to her. She bathed him in the radiance of a toothsome smile that he knew she knew would clinch his suspicions. And when she let escape a little sigh that she cut off abruptly with a gulp—well, Pasqual knew he couldn't be wrong in judging that all was not right.

There was no distinct set-to that night. Pasqual had nothing tangible. He pressed a few leading questions which the glittering Beatrice fenced off with blithering generalities. Pasqual knew he was not shooting at the moon, but he was convinced that Beatrice was up to monkey-business, and he had a fair idea that Dickie Peekman was to be the monkey.

Dickie heard from Beatrice some several days later. His boy heart larruped and leaped. It was her voice, unmistakable. The long distance connection from heaven was good. She was whispering that if he would drive up to the west door of a certain apartment house in exactly ten minutes—in a closed car—well, who could know who might be there, and if whoever were there chanced to be someone he liked, and who liked him, who knew but that the certain someone might slip into the said closed car and steal a little drive around the park with him. No?

YES!

Dickie's open roadster stood in front of the club, but he grabbed a closed and curtained taxi. He was at the appointed door and waiting when out of the shadows of the granite columns stole a veiled figure. He knew its every scintillant ripple and gesture. He longed to hurl himself out of the car and seize her, crush her in his arms. But he restrained himself, merely opening the door noiselessly from within. The little figure was beside him and the door was as silently closed in half a second. The gears ground into place and they were off.

Dickie hesitated no longer. He slid his arm behind the willowy form and drew it to him—hard, tight, impulsively.

His lips found hers.

And through the veins of Dickie Peekman there raged a thrill that made him do something he had never done before, never in even the most critical climaxes of his young life with its close calls on the football field and the honor of his college in his strong hands as myriad thousands, cheering for and screaming against him, had never known.

He was weeping!

Beatrice lifted his face—quizzical—surprised—amazed.

The boy was sobbing. This fine, upstanding, lovesick, daring, gentle boy had kissed her and was crying in her arms.

And something came into the eyes of Beatrice that she, too, had never known before—never in all the vicissitudes of her double-dealing, hectic, hunting, conniving, cheating, high-speed life.

A tear.

And something came into her heart—maybe even into her soul—that she had never known before in all her double-crossing, unreal, conscienceless life.

It was love.

She had loved Pasqual, too. But never like this.

Pasqual had wept, too. But never as did this glorious boy.

Pasqual had wept after he had beaten her, after he had called down upon her head the jeremiads of his just jealousies. Pasqual had wept when his temper cracked, when his ego was blistered, when the guilty tomcat in him hiked up its back against beribboned maltese he claimed because she had meowed a duet with some invader.

But this sublime youngster was weeping for love—for love of her. Pure love. Not the pure, virginal love of the country yokel for his schoolteacher; no, manly, masculine love, but fresh and surging love.

Dickie and Beatrice were back to where they had met in half an hour. Little—strangely little—had been said between them in this memorable, first and deliriously decisive rendezvous. A parting kiss—suppressed rather than maudlin—and a whispered assurance that they would meet again that night at the restaurant. And she glided off.

Pasqual was not home when Beatrice got into their apartment. He had a little matter of some importance engaging his attention when he did return, and he cross-examined his wife only with the usual stock queries on this occasion. They dressed and drove to the cafe, where they dined.

The guests were coming. Dickie was neither the first nor the last of these. The dancing began. The Decys pair did the fox-trot exhibition. Then Dickie came up and bowed, and Beatrice sailed quiveringly off into his arms.

"Darling," whispered the boy, "my feet aren't touching the floor. I love you now as I never thought love could be loved. And you love me. I have never been loved before, but I know it. I can't live without you. We must go away—and soon. I can't stand this."

"To-morrow," said Beatrice. "I am 'phone you. Wait."

They danced again—once—hours later.

Gradually the supper crowd drifted out. The waiters piled the chairs on the tables. The musicians cased their precious instruments and straggled out. Pasqual and Beatrice were left alone.

For hours Pasqual had registered to Beatrice, who knew him, the coming of a storm. He sat, lum.

"Come on," said she, "let's have it."

Pasqual jumped up, put a strong hand on her satin shoulder and flung her to her knees, to the floor off the little dais where the professionals sat. He drew back his arm to strike. She raised hers and gently but commandingly pressed him back.

"No, Pasqual," she said. "You've struck me for the last time. I couldn't stand it—now."

"So?" he sneered. "Why not now?"

"Because I am different, Pasqual, I am in love—really, truly this time."

"Well," said he, "he's a nice boy. Will he marry you?"

"Yes."

"That's fine," said Pasqual. "You know that rich little widow—the one who wore red to-night?"

"Very charming. And will she marry you?"

"She's dying to. I always said if I ever married again it would be for money. This marrying for love—bah—what a joke."

Beatrice leaped to her feet. Her eyes blazed.

"You dog," she cried. "You son of a swine! You laugh at me?"

"I have cried over you the last time," he answered. "If I cried now you might change your mind."

"Not now," she said bitterly. "Not after you laughed. You thought I loved you because you beat me. I loved you though you beat me because you wept when you hurt me. Now you have hurt me and you laugh. And now I hate. It's wonderful. Good-bye."

AUTOMOBILES

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, JANUARY 27, 1924

South Africa Is Campaigning For Good Roads

Concerted Effort Under Way To Extend And Improve Highways

Motor transportation is both the cause and effect of the world wide movement for good reads. People everywhere recognise the advantages of individual transportation and are demanding the improvement of existing roads and the building of new ones. More and better roads bring increasing use of motor cars and so the cycle goes on indefinitely. Motor vehicles and good highways on which to operate them are performing a service second to none for the development and prosperity of communities and nations, says a circular letter issued by the General Motors Export Co.

In South Africa, a country of vast spaces and long distances between cities, the need of good roads is particularly apparent. The existing highways are reported to be in poor condition in many places and even the ancient method of transportation by ox-cart is frequently difficult. Intercommunication between the cities and villages, the manufacturing centers and the agricultural regions, is hampered, and progress cannot be made without intercommunication.

South Africa desires to progress, to develop her great natural resources and to take her place among the leading producing nations of the earth. The energetic South African people, rapidly coming to a realisation of the fact that the lack of good roads is hampering their progress, are welcoming the campaign inaugurated by the Motor Traders' Association of Johannesburg and the Transvaal Automobile Club under the slogan "We Want Good Roads."

The motor merchants who have been blazing the trail and preaching the doctrine of motor transportation know, perhaps better than others, what motor transportation has done in the development of other countries and what prosperity has followed in the wake of the motor car. They also know that good roads have been the foundation for that prosperity and the development of communities that has come with the advancement of motor transportation. They have undertaken to bring forcibly home to the inhabitants of the country by all possible means the aims and objects of their campaign.

The association is holding regular meetings at which the attendance of municipal and government officials is invited, together with leaders in manufacturing, merchandising and agricultural pursuits. By the spoken word and through the press the propaganda for good roads is being carried on.

In each issue of a leading Johannesburg daily newspaper, the advertisements of the motor dealers and the allied trades feature in a distinctive scrip the slogan of the campaign—"We Want Good Roads."

In addition to the publicity given to the campaign in the newspapers through advertising and through special articles pointing out the advantages of good roads, the campaigners have decided to interrogate the candidates for municipal and provincial offices at the forthcoming election. Figures have been worked out by the committee showing that the direct or indirect taxes collected annually from motorists amounted to £1,250,000 in the Union of South Africa. It is claimed that this money or at least a part of it should be used for the repair and maintenance of the highways.

It is further proposed that each province should raise funds for the construction of new roads by means of bond issues, the interest and payments on which could be taken care of by the taxes at present paid by the motorists and through the increased business which would inevitably come with the improvement of the roads.

The campaign for improved highways inaugurated by the motor merchants of Johannesburg and the Transvaal Automobile Club is having the hearty support of all classes who realise that the benefits of good roads are not confined to the motorist, but that the entire country's growth and prosperity are the rewards for the comparatively small expenditure for road improvement.

The example set by the progressive people of South Africa should be an inspiration for the citizens of other countries where the highways are inadequate for the needs of the people. Everywhere in the world motor cars are ready to do their part in overcoming the obstacles of distance and remote location, provided the roads are available on which to operate them. The benefits are felt by all of the people through the reduction in the cost of living, the opportunities for employment, and the development of natural resources.

Good roads lay the foundation for the building of cities. A good road traversing open and unsettled country first brings tourists who pass over it to view the scenery, and business men enroute from one town to another. Soon a station for the sale of fuel is established, then a refreshment stand is erected, where passing motorists may obtain food and drink and rest awhile. The proprietors build homes nearby in order to be close to their business. In a short time the fuel station will have grown to a well equipped repair shop and the refreshment stand to a small hotel or general store. Other people are attracted to such a locality by the good road, real estate value rise, more homes are built and in a surprisingly short time a thriving town is found where there was only virgin country before, all the result of the building of the road.

The objection which is most frequently raised against the expenditure of public funds for the building and maintenance of highways, is that taxes will thereby be increased. The answer to this is that the experience of all peoples who have benefited through improved highways shows that the increase in property value and the opportunities for greater business more than offset the costs of good roads.

Here's Reason Why The Buick Brakes Excel

Front Wheel System Is Twice As Effective As Old Method

The recent adoption of four-wheel brakes by the widely popular Buick car has caused public attention to be centered on this important advancement in automotive engineering.

Four-wheel brakes are not a new device. They have been used by makers in Continental Europe for a good many years past, it being recalled that in the instance of certain Italian and French builders the use of brakes on all four wheels dates back to the pre-war era.

Reduced to its basic principles, the four-wheel braking system consists merely in the extension of rear-wheel braking to the front wheels as well. This would appear, to the average person, simply to double the former braking effect. The truth of the matter is, however, that four-wheel brakes are considerably more than twice as effective as rear-wheel brakes alone.

The reason for this is that front-wheel brakes by themselves are almost twice as effective as rear-wheel brakes. The efficiency of front-wheel brakes, in actual tests, has been proven to be as high as 75 precent, compared with 40 percent for rear-wheel brakes. The explanation of this lies in those higher realms of dynamics into which the average unmechanical person hesitates to be led without a trustworthy mentor. Perhaps the problem will be generally understood when it is stated that if a car has rear-wheel brakes alone, and these are applied while the car is running, the tendency of the car's weight-mass, or center of gravity, is to be thrown forward, thereby reducing the pressure on the rear wheels and correspondingly diminishing the rear-wheel braking effect.

When a car has front-wheel brakes only, on the contrary, and these brakes are applied at speed, the center of gravity of the car, being thrown abruptly forward, tends to increase the weight on the front wheels and thereby increase the effect of the front-wheel brakes. The nearest likeness to the phenomenon of the center of gravity of a car being thrown forward when the brakes are applied at speed, is found in a runner who, if tripped or if he stumbles, is apt to fall flat on his face. In other words, the center of gravity of his body, when "brakes" are applied to his feet, is thrust violently forward.

By combining the braking effect of rear and front wheels, therefore, it will be seen that the driver is enabled to stop the car in the absolute minimum of time, and with the absolute maximum of braking effect under all circumstances. A test of the new Buick four-wheel brakes held recently in Canada, the results of which are given below, will demonstrate the much greater effectiveness of four-wheel brakes as compared with rear-wheel brakes only.

Westinghouse Device Solves Ignition Woes

"Spark C" Tells At Glance Whether Spark Plugs Are Working

The tremendous growth of the automotive industry throughout the world has had a tremendous influence, direct and indirect, upon the whole field of engineering, particularly electrical engineering. This is reflected in the fact that the big electrical companies, like Westinghouse, have set aside great factories for research work in the development of automotive accessories.

Many and varied are automotive accessories, and one has only to peruse a trade journal to see what great headway these manufacturers have made in their effects to free motorists from their troubles.

Take, for instance, a device turned out by the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Co., for testing spark plugs and engine ignition. For years ignition has been the bugbear of motorists, largely because of the intricacies of electricity. This bugbear has been destroyed in one swoop by a simple little device called the "Spark C." This is a sort of enlarged lead pencil that shows the motorists at a glance whether his ignition system is working properly, and if not, where the trouble lies. And all the car owner has to do to ascertain these important facts is to hold the "point" of the "lead pencil" against the spark plugs or wiring or such other parts of the system that may be suspected.

In the side of the "Spark C" there is a little slot; a sort of window, and when the device is held against the spark plug while the engine is running the window flashes every time the plug does. And by noting the brightness of the flash in the window the motorist may know exactly how his plugs are performing.

On the Spark-C. itself and engraved in the casing in bold orange colored type will be found the following information:

No Light:—Open line or shorted plug.

Dim Light:—Faulty plug or wiring.

Medium Light:—Spark plug working properly.

Bright Light:—Spark gap too large.

Now, by observing the nature of the flashes at various parts of the ignition system, one can readily locate the trouble. It is usually best to begin by holding the nose of the Spark-C. to the terminal of the spark plug and work from there back to the coil or magneto. The various indications with the engine running slowly are as follows:

1—Regular flashing of medium intensity indicates that the plug is firing regularly.

2—Very bright flashing indicates that the sparking points are too far apart, causing either a delayed spark or the missing of a cylinder. The distance between the points should be decreased to one millimeter.

3—No flashing indicates:

(a) Dirty plug. (shorted plug).

(b) Open circuit in high tension cable.

(c) High tension cable grounded.

(d) Defective coil or magneto.

After finding the indication at the spark plug, trace back along the cable toward the distributor or coil until the trouble is located.

4—Dim or irregular flashing indicates:

(a) Dirty plug.

(b) Spark gap too small.

(c) Cracked porcelain.

(d) Leaky distributor.

(e) High tension cable grounded or injured.

(f) Defective coil or magneto.

As before trace back until the trouble is located.

5—Too rapid flashing when the Spark-C. is held to the spark plug indicates a leak between the high tension cables or in the distributor. The frequency of the flashes at the main cable of the distributor or at the coil should be the number of cylinders times the frequency of the flash at any one plug or plug cable.

Spark-C. is recommended for any internal combustion engine using electric ignition and undoubtedly earns many times its cost in saved spark plugs. Spark-C. effects economy in fuel due to the possibility of maintaining high ignition and engine efficiency.

Spark-C. is not to be classed with the method of short circuiting the spark plug with a screwdriver. The mere fact that the spark plug fires nicely in open air is in itself not sufficient indication that it will do so in the explosion chamber under compression.

When a spark plug is short-circuited in this manner the theory is that the bad plug will show itself by contrast to the good plug by causing no change in the engine performance, whereas if a good plug is short-circuited the speed of the engine will be considerably decreased by now having two cylinders out of action. The sound of the exhaust is also relied upon in the latter method to guide the operator in his rather blind quest, but —how can he determine quickly within a minute or two whether the high tension insulation is leaking or not—whether the distributor is fouled or not—whether the coil is saturated or not. The spark plug he considered good may have a cracked porcelain causing, at times, a miss of that cylinder; or a warped point, due to intense heat, may cause so large a spark gap that the explosion in that particular cylinder is delayed beyond the point of efficiency.

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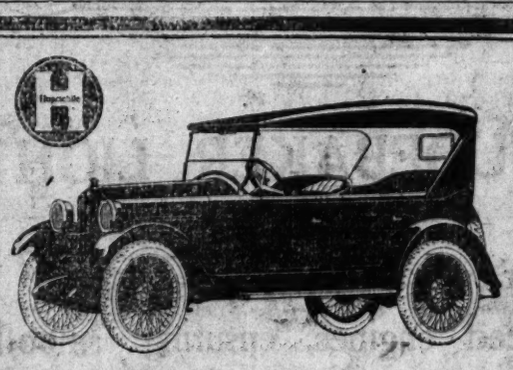

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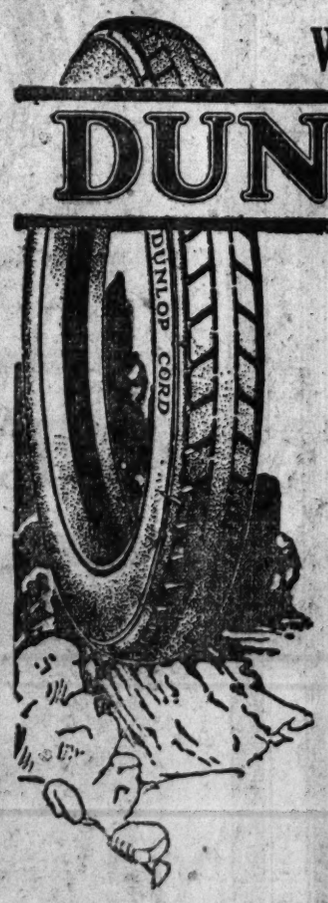

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Bureau Of Standards At Washington Solves Many Puzzles For Car Builders

BY BURT P. GARNETT

When the ZR-1, pride of the air fleet, made her majestic flight from the hangar in New Jersey to St. Louis, she carried a load of about 7,000 pounds of motor fuel, and within the big envelope were 2,200,000 cubic feet of helium gas, which cost $220,000. By the time the ship reached St. Louis the fuel had been burned and the load was about 7,000 pounds lighter than when the ZR-1 poked her nose westward.

With the use of helium, which is unquestionably the ideal gas for balloon craft, a difficult new problem in aeronautics was presented. When the ZR-1 reached St. Louis the lifting power of the helium in the bag was just as great as at the start and it had 7,000 pounds less to lift. How was she to make a landing? Her crew, of course, pointed the prow of the ship downward and made the engines drive her as close to the ground as possible. Ropes were let down and a large number of men tried to catch them and haul the ZR-1 to earth. Also, some gas was let out of the bag.

Several attempts were made and with each attempt more of the gas was valved off—at very high expense. If say, 100,000 cubic feet were allowed to escape (a conservative estimate) the landing of the ship would cost $10,000. Not only the cost must be considered, but the more important fact that there isn't very much usable helium in the world and the supply must be carefully conserved. The United States is blessed by having a far greater supply of this non-inflammable gas than any other country. We are capturing considerable amounts of it, as it comes out of the natural gas wells in Texas, but even so the failure of Congress to supply funds for its capture on a large scale is permitting tremendous quantities to go to waste.

The aeronautical engineers of the Army have seen the necessity for the development of some means to prevent the waste of helium by valving off. They took their problem to the Automotive Power Plants Section of the Bureau of Standards. The engineers of this section suggested that the vapors issuing from the exhaust pipe of a gasoline engine may be condensed and collected as water. Theoretically, 140 pounds of water could be obtained from every 100 pounds of fuel burned.

If there be any reader who doesn't know that the carburetor's chief function is the mixing of gasoline vapor with air, he should be severely reprimanded. It might also, to know that gasoline and other motor fuels are composed chiefly of hydrogen and carbon—but may be forgiven if he hasn't added that fact to his store of general information. If he doesn't know that water consists of two parts of hydrogen and one part oxygen he also deserves an energetic scolding.

So, with that much to work upon, the explanation of getting water from the exhaust vapors is made easier. The chemists tell us that when hydrogen is burned in the presence of oxygen from the air and the resulting vapors are cooled, water is produced. That is just how it works. The carburetor mixes air with the gasoline, the mixture into the combustion chamber of the engine, the spark plug ignites the mixture which explodes. One of the results of this reaction is, as stated, water; the other is carbon dioxide. Both of these are heavier than air. The water may be collected by condensation. The carbon dioxide could be collected by passing it through a chamber containing lime, which would absorb the carborn dioxide.

Both these processes yield weight—more weight, theoretically, than the original weight of the fuel exploded in the engine.

"Fine," said the Army experts to the automotive experts, "you go ahead and find some practical way of making the thing work."

Consequently, the engineers of the above named section built a condenser and they also built one which was tried in flight. There were some difficulties, but in general the scheme seems to have been proved workable, and 100 percent efficient. When it is perfected it will save millions of dollars by preventing the waste of helium—I say "will" because it seems certain that with the use of helium the big airship has come to stay. This gas eliminates the possibility of explosions and many other dangers of balloon flying. If the envelope were torn, for instance, the helium would escape slowly and permit the ship to settle down gently and without danger to the passengers or crew. As it is somewhat heavier than hydrogen, the helium ship is, according to the judgment of the Navy's aeronauts, much steadier and stable in the air, particularly in a wind.

The problem of compensating for the weight loss is typical of the problems presented to the Automotive Power Plants Section. The Section was established about seven years ago and at once went to work upon fuel problems confronting the United States and Allies' armies.

The results from a large number of fuels tested in aircraft engines during the war showed conclusively that the pressing demands upon the petroleum industry for a fuel of particularly high volatility for use by the flying forces in France were needless. It was thought that only straight-run, hightest gasoline could be used in aviation motors until the Section proved this idea to be faulty.

The army aviators also had spark-plug trouble and therefore the Section made an investigation which resulted in the production of a porcelain insulator much superior to those which had been in use. This porcelain is now used by spark-plug manufacturers all over the country.

When motorists were having a great deal of trouble with brake linings and brakes were generally a somewhat uncertain quantity, the Section took up the problem and developed a method for testing. This has resulted in a voluntary improvement of from 100 to 200 percent in the durability of brake linings produced by American manufacturers without a corresponding increase in the cost to the motoring public.

For years there has been a decided difference of opinion on the part of automotive engineers and the producers of motor fuel. Ever since the demand for gasoline passed the demand for kerosene, there has been a motor fuel problem. The oil refiner looked upon himself as a benefactor of mankind when he devised means of cracking kerosene and making motor fuel out of it. The automotive engineer didn't accept that view of the matter. He even cursed bitterly at the fuel placed on the market by the refiners and offered by them as a superior article.

The refiner retorted that if the engineer would produce the proper sort of engine everything would be all right. They've been arguing about this matter ever since. It finally came to the point where one set of men refused to accept the figures of the other set and both sides put the question up to the Automotive Power Plants Section.

The staff was told, in effect, to "get the facts about fuel." Consequently a program of experimentation was laid out and a tremendous accumulation of facts has resulted. Every grade of fuel known to the market, from the highest grade of aviation gasoline to straight kerosene, has been or is being subjected to every sort of test imaginable. Many of the tests have been made on the road and a great many more were made in the laboratory by use of a dynamometer. Performance was studied in hot dry weather, hot damp weather, at the lowest winter temperatures; there were starting tests, acceleration tests, altitude tests—in fact, a faithful endeavor was made to get accurate information on all motor fuels under every possible condition of use.

In September there was an explosion at the laboratory, which occurred while one of these tests was under way, and four men were killed, with several others severely injured. Winter conditions are reproduced in the laboratory by means of altitude chambers—that is, compartments that are air tight and equipped with refrigerating and other machinery to make the air as rare as is the air a mile or two miles or more above sea level. These chambers were at first designed to test aviation engines under such conditions as would be met at high altitudes.

Inasmuch as Washington does not get very cold during the winter, one of the altitude chambers was used to reproduce winter conditions. A small automobile engine was set up and some acceleration tests were being made. The engine was idling while the testers were looking over their observations. The door of the altitude chamber was closed. It is a thick, heavy door such as is used on large refrigerators.

The explosion blew the door off and part way through the side of the building. The general damage is estimated at about $100,000. Secretary Hoover of the Department of Commerce, which has supervision over the Bureau of Standards, paid a high tribute to the men killed and injured saying that their sacrifice was in the interest of the advancement of scientific knowledge.

Facts brought out by the Section's staff in testing aviation engines undoubtedly served to save the lives of aviators who otherwise would have had to run the risks. The board of inquiry which investigated the cause of the explosion came to the conclusion that it was due to the leakage of about one pint of gasoline, which probably was exploded when the engine backfired through the carbureter, since the fuel mixture was very thin during the acceleration tests which had just been run.

The explosion itself may be considered evidence of the value of the work done by this Section. In these days, people are inclined to be forgetful of the tremendous amount of power confined in a small quantity of gasoline, and the motorist can profit by the occurrence in this way: a closed, small room—such as a onecar garage—may be a very dangerous place in which to have an automobile engine running. The doors or a window should always be left open when a motor is running.

While the plant of the Section is small, compared to some of the other sections of the Bureau of Standards, it does much to keep the other experts busy. In determining the value of fuels there is not only the work of making actual tests by running the fuel through engines, but there is the necessity for chemical analysis, and problems come up which require the use of the equipment and men in the physical, chemistry and engineering laboratories. These are, of course, available for use, although the staff of the Automotive Power Plants Section includes physicists and chemists as well as mechanical and electrical engineers.

A great many inventors are possessed with ideas and a certain amount of natural mechanical ability, without fundamental training in the sciences. One of them invents, let us say, a device for introducing a small amount of water vapor into the carbureter, on the theory that moisture makes for better performance of an engine. Such a device was invented and nicknamed "Squirto-Steamo" by the young men who tested and reported upon it. The theory of the inventor was that, since automobiles perform better at night, when the air is damp, and upon rainy days, a certain amount of dampness should be

(Continued on Page 7)

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Bureau Of Standards At Washington Solves Many Puzzles For Car Builders

(Continued from Page 6)

supplied to the engine at all times.

This brought up a problem, not only of determining the efficiency of the invention, but of determining how and why dampness affects combustion, in general. As it happened, the "squirto-steamo" device did not demonstrate its value, but the investigations otherwise conducted proved that moisture is essential to an explosion. In the laboratory it was shown that a mixture of hydrogen and air would not explode if there were absolutely no moisture in the mixture.

The result of that investigation may be that the inventor of the "squirto-steamo" affair will be able to redesign or re-invent it so that it will work and thus add a modicum of joy to the motorist's life. The proper degree of moisture in a mixture of gasoline vapor and air was determined and the inventor was supplied with the information. All he has to do, now, is to take advantage of the information and find a means of controlling the amount of moisture so as to get the most powerful explosion.

In many other cases the Section supplies the technical knowledge and experience which the inventor does not have at his command. And while the inventor may afford some amusement for the members of the Section's staff, these technologists do not hold the inventor in contempt—not by any means. As a matter of fact, by the very fact of their training the scientific workers feel that they are frequently hampered. There is such a thing as "knowing too much," or knowing why this or that "can't be done." The fact that a scientific text book asserts that some particular thing can not be done because it violates such and such a law does not close the matter. Great inventions are very frequently the result of some person, not scientifically trained, trying to do something and finding that it is entirely possible. Scientific text books often require revision.

The inventor's natural aptitude is his greatest asset. With it and a mere smattering of learning he may be able to produce something that will take the scientist a lifetime to explain. Consequently, any new invention is taken seriously until it proves itself no good—but, on the other hand, it is not pronounced a success until it has been subject to all sorts of tests.

I was present during the tests of a chemical invention designed to accelerate the rate of explosions. The rapidity of an explosion determines its power. An explosion is nothing more than the rapid combustion or burning of a fuel, and some substances burn more rapidly than others. The inventor of the chemical compound mentioned worked on the theory of what is known in chemistry as "catalytic action."

"Equipment has been set up for the measurement of flame velocities. The spark-plug in an automobile engine is set about in the center of the combustion chamber. When the spark occurs, the particles of fuel nearest the point of the plug naturally burn first. This, of course, takes place very rapidly but the rate of the spread of the flame can be easily measured. In making the tests of fuels, records were made showing the rapidity with which the flame spread.

Now, a catalyst is a substance which accelerates or speeds up a chemical reaction, and the invention which I saw tested was supposed to increase the velocity of the explosions and thus increase the power and mileage to be obtained from the fuel. Donald Brooks, the engineer in charge of the test, made a very thorough job of it. The car wast put through all its paces. The carbureter was set for the leanest possible mixture, fuel was carefully measured, the temperature of the atmosphere was taken, as was the temperature of the water in the radiator, and the car was operated several times around a three-mile course at a steady speed—with different carbureter settings. Then there were starting and acceleration tests—all before the invention was tried out.

Then the whole program was repeated, using the invention, under as nearly the same circumstances as possible. Whenever a result seemed to be in favor of the invention it was repeated and checked up. This, of course, was on the road. Previously the laboratory equipment had been used to prove whether or not an improvement in performance could be shown and whether a difference in fuels made a difference in performance insofar as the particular invention under test was concerned.

I recall that the agent of the inventor was highly elated at the admission that a "sight increase" in power and mileage was shown.

The great care taken in making tests, of course, to protect the public against fakes. Occasionally a bogus inventor attempts to deceive the engineers. W. S. James, Chief of the Section, tells about a man who claimed to have invented a "gas saver" which would propel a Hudson touring car forty miles on one quart of gasoline. James and his assistants looked the machine over and found a couple of mysterious looking tanks.

"What is in those tanks?" was asked.

"Oxygen," replied the inventor.

An investigation was thought worth while and made—against the vigorous protestations of the inventor—and it was found that the concealed tanks contained gasoline. What this man wanted was a certificate of test from the Section, which would have enabled him to sell stock or otherwise practice fraud.

The great care exercised by the staff of investigators is also of considerable service to inventors and the public in helping prevent expenditures of money and effort to manufacture devices that are without merit. An inventor of a "gas-saver" of some kind or other may try out his invention upon his own or his neighbor's car, and find that it performs admirably. Then, later, he may find to his sorrow that the increased mileage came not from the invention but from a proper carbureter adjustment.

The majority of automobiles and trucks waste fuel through improper setting of their carbureters. Consequently, many owners of automobiles buy gas-saving devices and are thoroughly satisfied with them, not knowing that the better performance comes as the result of the proper carbureter setting and not from the "gas-saver."

Out of hundreds of inventions tested by the Section, only three or four have been able to prove an actual saving in gasoline consumption.

The work at present under way in the laboratory of the Section includes investigations of the atomization of fuels, several problems in connection with ignition systems, the development of a means of measuring the gas pressures in the cylinders of an engine, a study of high compressions and fuels which can be used in high compression engines, carbureter performance at high altitudes, the flow of air through aircraft radiators and other facts concerning radiator performance, and dozens of other related problems.

The material gathered is made available to manufacturers and engineers so that they may use any facts or discoveries in the improvement of their cars. The same is true of the investigations of transmission and rear axle problems and problems of lubrication.

In connection with the study of high compressions, the interesting fact was brought out that an engine using pure ethyl alcohol as a fuel operated smoothly under a compression ratio of 14 to 1—that is, a compression nearly three times as high as that used in the average automobile engine.

In general, the small, one-story building nestling among the trees at the rear of the Bureau of Standards grounds, hidden from the view of the sightseer in Washington by the more imposing chemical, physical and engineering laboratories buildings, may be properly called the "clearing house for the grief of the automotive industries."

Trouble finds its way to this building and stays there until it gives up, reforms and promises to be good, and goes away in the form of progress.

New Shipment Of Standard Cars At China Motors

A shipment of the newest model Standard light cars have arrived for China Motors, and these are now on view at their showrooms in Bubbling Well Road, where they can be inspected and tried by those interested. These new Standards are equipped with all the latest improvements, some of them being suitable for the accommodation of four people and others for two. The latter are also equipped with a roomy dickey seat.

World Motor Laws To Be Discussed At Conference

An international conference on motor vehicle legislation is announced as part of the World Motor Transport Congress in Detroit next May, by H. H. Rice, Chairman of the Legislation Committee of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce, U. S. A.

"Motor vehicle legislation" says Mr. Rice in the announcement, "can either encourage or stifle motor transportation and is a question assuming importance all over the word, now that more than one hundred countries are increasingly resorting to this mode of conveyance for passengers and merchandise.

"The vital bearing of this subject on a country was brought out at the time of the Japanese Disaster. Prior to then the development of the automobile as an instrument of economic progress was restricted by excessive taxes, which in Tokio even compelled certain owners to store rather than use their cars. The failings of this oppressive policy were, however, quickly realised when havoc resulted from the earthquake and an urgent demand arose for flexible transportation. To aid in supplying it an immediate study was made by the Government of articles considered vital to Japan. Motor vehicles were included among these and the duties were removed on trucks and reduced one-half on cars so as to encourage their use, now considered essential in rebuilding of Japan.

"How directly motor taxation is linked to progress of a country was also illustrated in a recent action of the Peruvian Government. Realising that the economic development of many outlying sections rich in resources could be achieved only by providing transport, the Legislation approved a measure reducing customs charges on motor vehicles and encouraging highway construction.

"These benefits of world motor transport, however, are influenced by legislation which varies in practically every country. No conformity seems even to exist with regard to basic principles. Where horsepower is employed for taxing purposes it will be found that the formulas vary with change in boundary.

"Regulations are also at variance," continues Mr. Rice. "In the Philippines the use of certain capacity trucks is contingent on specified tire equipment. In Calcutta, taxicabs may not operate unless they possess a small wheelbase and turning radius. Right hand drive is compulsory in Singapore. In some instances regulations are enacted that can be complied with by the manufacturer only at considerable expense which adds to the price of the car and becomes therefore a charge on motor transportation.

"Equitable taxation is, therefore, a problem of world wide magnitude. In the United States attempts to solve the problem for that country are making progress and representatives of associations, of highway officials, investment bankers, owners and manufacturers are working jointly toward that end. The studies need, however, to regard all countries and it is hoped that the World Motor Transport Congress to be held in Detroit next May, will enable delegates to discuss them in light of their respective experiences in different parts of the globe and thus afford a basis for motor legislation believed economically most sound and best suited for international needs."

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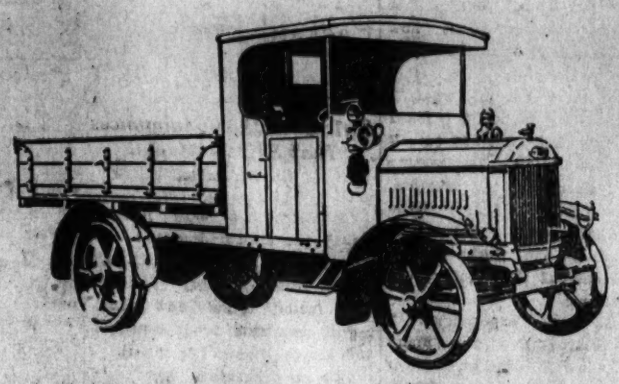
Since delivering their first car, early in December, 1914, Dodge Brothers have manufactured and sold one million motor vehicles.

Over 90 percent of all these cars are still in active service.

This striking fact stands as a unique tribute to the principles and methods responsible for a product of such enduring worth.



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Austin	5	seater „	(model 1922)
Humber	5	„	(model 1922)
Delage	5	„	(like new)
De Dion	5	„	(model 1921)
Citroen	5	„	(big model)
Fiat	5	„	(latest model)
Essex	5	„	(model 1922)
Buick 4	5	„	(model 1922)
Buick 6	5	„	(model 1921)
Studebaker	5	„	(done 2,500 miles)
Hupmobile	5	„	(model 1920)
Cadillac	5-7	„	(model 59)
Cole 8	5-7	„	(model 1922)
Hudson	5	„	(model 1923)
Nash 6	5-7	„	(model 1921)

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De Dion	12HP	Limousine	(latest type)
Panhard	15HP	„	(model 1922)
Citroen	10HP	„	(model 1922)
Crossley	18HP	Saloon	(almost new)
Unic 4	13HP	Limousine	(model 1922)
Renault	12HP	„	(model 1923)
Hupmobile		„	(model 1921)
Buick 4		„	(model 1922)
Studebaker	(light 6)	„	(model 1923)
Buick 6		Sedan	(model 1921)
Citroen (home made)		„	(model 1923)

ROADSTERS

Bean	Roadster	(model 1920)
Morris-Oxford	„	(model 1921)
Studebaker	„	(sport model)
Buick	„	(sport model)

MacReady Warned He May Become Satellite In Space, Flying High

Dayton, O.—The forthcoming flight for an altitude record by Lieutenant John A. Macready has aroused interest throughout the world.

Only one other man has officially reached a higher altitude than Macready. It was only recently that France claimed to have topped Macready's official record of more than 35,000 feet. Instruments on Macready's Le Pere plane registered 40,800 feet, but the officials at Washington saw fit to revise that reading downward. Then along came Badi Lecointe, who is officially credited with 36,000 feet.

Then the Air Service told Macready to "shoot the moon," or words to that effect, and Macready is expected to go to 50,000 feet or even more if it is humanly possible to do it.

WARNED NOT TO GO

What an airplane will do in that rarefied atmosphere is, of course, unknown. Neither is it known what effect the slight atmospheric pressure will have upon the physical structure of the pilot. At 40,600 feet Macready suffered no ill effects further than a slowing up of his human functions and ability to think rapidly.

Already Macready has received a flood of letters and telegrams relating to his coming flight.

Following are two sentences selected at random from the letters received: "God does not wish you to continue these experiments and He will surely punish you if you try again"; "You will fly so high that you will keep on going, never again to walk upon the earth, as a manifestation of God's wrath."

Men who explained that they are scientists wrote to Macready that he would "blow-up" and "burst" if he went higher; that he would get beyond the pale of the law of gravity and continue to soar around and around the earth in a neverending but lifeless altitude flight.

Three Eastern publishing houses suggest that Macready write a book to include his experiences on the thirty-six-hour flight and the transcontiental flight in the T-2 with Lieutenant Oakley G. Kelly.

TELL OF THREE DANGERS

Macready explained that there are three great dangers in high altitude work. These are, he said: "cold, lack of oxygen and lack of pressure." The last named is the greatest of all, he said.

"Above 30,000 feet," he said, "the lack of pressure becomes the burden of thought, for while on the ground it is 14.7 pounds a square inch, at 40,000 feet it slumps to 2.9 pounds. This tends to slow up the human body. I remember distinctly on my last trip of wishing to look at the tachmeter. It took a long time to make up my mind to do it, maybe a matter of thirty or forty seconds. After looking at the instrument for some time, I discovered it was the air speed indicator I was looking at. It took an unaccountable long time for this intelligence to be put into action.

"I recall having reached the absolute ceiling with the plane. At this point it was merely suspended in the air. Only the rotating propeller kept it going. I remembered that Colonel Bane (McCook Field commandant, now retired) asked me to look at the stars when I had reached the ceiling. I meditated over this for a while, and finally craned my neck to look upward. The heavy clothing made it so hard I changed my mind and decided to bank (turn) the plane so I could look up without any effort. Immediately on banking I lost my altitude because of the slow movement of the plane.

"At these high altitudes one thinks clearly but slowly.

"When I had reached the absolute ceiling I floated around for possibly four or five minutes, deciding meanwhile what I was to do to get down to earth again, and this in face of the fact that a flier does these things automatically.

"How near to being actually 'out' I was I do not know, but I am aware that a little clog in the oxygen line at this altitude would put one 'out.' A barometer showing just how close a man may be to the 'Great Divide' would help.

"After I decided on what I was to do to get down I reached for the motor throttle and cut it down. Immediately a coating of ice formed on my goggles. This was because a pipe from the motor that permits the heat to pass through the cockpit, and when I cut out the motor the heat stopped.

"From former experiments I know the strength of the plane and just let it 'pancake' down for several thousand feet, finally turning in a bank at about 30,000 feet and then continuing the flight downward.

"After I had passed the 30,000 foot level, the normal use of my senses returned, but with it a feeling of utter fatigue and exhaustion from which recovery is slow. It took me several days to reach my normal physical condition again."

When the next altitude flight will occur no one knows. It may be next week. Marcready has been authorized to make it. The LePere has been equipped with a new Moss supercharger, capable of higher flying than it has ever been before. It is being tested almost daily in preparation for the flight.

The supercharger is the invention of Dr. S. A. Moss, of the Lynn branch of the General Electric Company, and is intended to feed sea level atmosphere into the engine at altitudes above 35,000 feet. This supercharger will operate at a speed of 41,000 revolutions a minute or 683 times a second, a speed greater than ever before developed in any commercial machine.

Macready is ready. So are his flying togs.

In his flying regalia Macready wears heavy wool underclothing, regulation olive drab wool shirt, a winter uniform, leggings and shoes and the heavy leather flying suit.

The leather suit is lined with feathers, quilted in black silk lining. Over his leather suit of "pajamas" are full-lined mocassions. To protect his hands, Macready will wear heavy silk gloves and furlined leather mittens. With the exception of two holes for the goggles, the hood or headpiece is furlined.

The glass goggles are to be coated with a thin film of a gelatin composition which is nearer freezing proof than anything thus far discovered and still suitable for this purpose.

Macready, when he reaches the altitude of 30,000 feet or more, will adjust the muzzle of his hood. This extends from points above the nostrils and below the mouth to the oxygen tank which will keep him alive.

On his former flight Macready encountered a temperature of 75 degrees below zero. A reported Weather Bulletin test recently made is said to have registered only 58 degrees below at an altitude of 115,000 feet.

McCook field has received a bulletin on this subject, which said that small balloons with temperature measuring instruments attached had been sent to that altitude.

Studebaker Has Exported Sixty Thousand Motor Cars

According to a recent announcement of the Studebaker Corporation of America, this concern exported a total of more than 60,000 motor cars up to January 1st, 1924. This volume represents Studebaker's total shipments abroad since it commenced to manufacture and to export automobiles under its own name.

It is not strange that Studebaker should occupy a leading position as an exporter of motor cars. For 72 years, the Studebaker name has been prominently linked with the various modes of vehicular transportation, and through the high quality of its products, a world-wide reputation has developed.

The large scale upon which this concern operates in its domestic field as well as abroad can best be appreciated by referring to its volume of sales for 1923. While figures are only available, at this time, for the first nine months of the year, they show that Studebaker sales during that period totalled 122,586 cars as against 90,252 cars during the same period of 1922. It is interesting to note that the volume of Studebaker cars sold during the first nine months of 1923 was approximately 12,500 cars greater than the volume for the entire year of 1922. This increase is typical of the steady upward trend in Studebaker business for the past seven years.

Packard Finds Market Eager

Earle C. Anthony Announces That Shipments Will Be Increased

"It has been a slow job to supply the entire Packard organization with Single Eights," said a recent factory bulletin. "The factory is only now reaching it maximum production of 500 Single Eights per month.

"No car Packard has ever produced in the past has ever found a more eager market than has the new Single Eight. In New York, Boston, Detroit and Chicago there is the same story of demand that has far outrun the ability of the factory to supply. The pressure of the Single Six demand has continued unabated and rendered it absolutely impossible for Packard to produce more Single Eights than the 500 a month schedule originally planned.

"Motor car experts have given up worrying about the saturation point for automobiles as far as buying power of the public is concerned, and have begun to worry about the saturation point of our roads. They fear that the real check to the motor car market will come from this direction and not from lack of finances. But the motor car industry as a whole is in splendid condition and has enjoyed a year of unparalleld prosperity."

Figures Of Speech

"Star chamber proceedings," to which frequent reference is made by writers of editorials, are actions taken in secret, sometimes without warrant of law. The term goes back to the history of England before the first half of the seventeenth century.

The Star Chamber was a tribunal or court which met in the old council chamber of the Palace of Westminster. It is believed to owe its name to the stars with which its ceiling was decorated. Its notoriety was gained principally as a criminal court. It could inflict any penalty short of death, and had cognisance of a variety of offenses. Pressure of every kind, including torture, was used to procure acknowledgments of guilt; admissions of the most immaterial facts were construed as confessions, and fines, imprisonment and mutilation were inflicted on a mere oral proceeding, without hearing the accused. The abuses of the court reached so great a height that it was abolished by Parliament in the reign of Charles I.

Freaks Of Nature

When a little water scorpion asks its mother for permission to go swimming, the conversation might be recorded as follows: "Mother, may I go out to swim?" "Yes, my darling daughter; hang from the bank by your dorsal limb, but don't go in deep water."

The insect does not dare to leave the shore, so it clings to the bank with its hind legs. As bits of food float by, it seizes them and gets a good meal without once changing its position.

New York's Highest Bridge

(Foreign Press Service)

When distances are measured in perpendiculars instead of in vertical lines as in New York, for instance, where the elevator trip to one's office from the entrance to the twenty-five story office building may be an appreciable part of the daily journey to work, it sometimes happens that to reach a place only a few yards away—in the neighboring building for instance—a long elevator trip down to the street and up again is necessary.

Why should he spend so much time traveling in elevators, a New York lawyer asked himself, after calculating that to reach his lunch club which faced his office window across one of the narrow streets of downtown New York, he had to travel twenty-one stories down to the street, take five steps and then travel twenty-one stories up again to the restaurant that was almost within reach of his office window. By the time he had reversed the process, taken the elevator down, and up again to his place of business, he had travelled the equivalent of several city blocks, by elevator!

This seemed wasteful of time, energy, and elevator space. The lawyer discussed the matter with the owners of the great building in which he had his offices. Why should not a bridge be thrown across the narrow street high in the air? It might very well be useful in an emergency. And so the bridge was built—incidentally the highest bridge in New York—for the lawyer's convenience, who now daily walks across the airy span. And this, perhaps, is the beginning of a series of similar bridges which, far above the streets of the crowded and congested business quarter of New York, may help to bring about that city in the air which New York will have to develop sooner or later.

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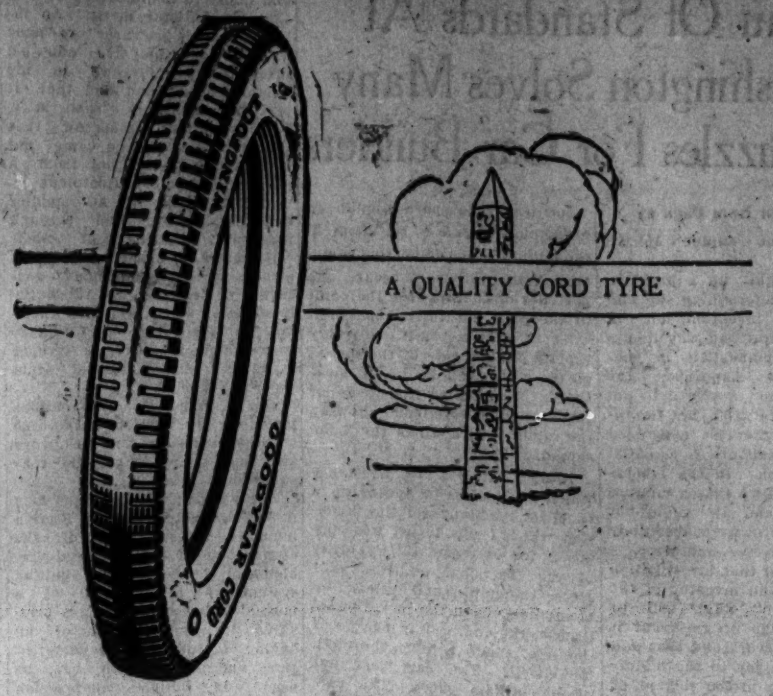

Goodyear builds the Wingfoot Cord Tyre to be the best cord tyre anyone can buy for less than he must pay for the matchless All-Weather Tread Cord.

It is made of identically the same highest quality, long staple Arizona cotton that Goodyear uses in the All-Weather Tread Cord Tyre.

It has the same special Goodyear group ply construction that is employed in the Goodyear All-Weather Tread Cord.
How is it possible then that a tyre of such genuine character can be marketed at so low a price?

Chiefly by taking advantage of a design that permits of more economical manufacturing and takes somewhat less material than the All-Weather Tread requires.

The Wingfoot Cord has a tread design that is attractive, long-wearing and very efficient for traction and anti-skid qualities: but it requires less rubber stock than the All-Weather Tread, and the Cross-Rib Tread design is easier to mold than the All-Weather.

In consequence, the Wingfoot Cord can be made by a one-cure process that is much less costly than the two cures given exclusively to the All-Weather Tread.

These are the economies that make possible the lower price of the Goodyear Wingfoot Cord. They are economies of design and bulk and process-but never of quality.

To know these economies is to know why Goodyear can offer the motorist who does not buy the All-Weather Tread, a better value than he can get for his money in any other tyre.

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LIGHT CAR

The All-British Standard gives its owner faithful service under the worst climatic and territorial conditions. Its reliability, sturdiness, power and handsome appearance have endeared it to discerning motorists the World over.

CHINA MOTORS

Standard Motor Co. Ltd., Coventry, England.

The China Press

Pictorial Section

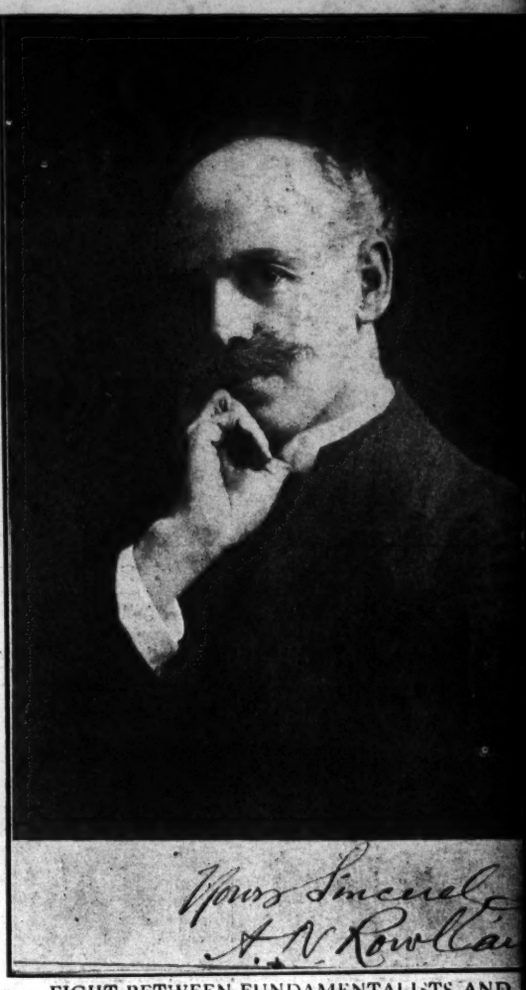
SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, JANUARY 27, 1924

A POPULAR SCHOOLMASTER OF SHANGHAI RETIRING

Mr. W. A. H. Moule, the distinguished Headmaster of the Anglo-Chinese School in Shanghai, is retiring after 33 years' service. He said goodbye to the school at the annual prize distribution last Friday. He leaves for England next March. Dr. Moule came out to Shanghai at the age of 18 in 1888, to assist Dr. Muirhead of the London Mission School.

-:- Principals In Yesterday's Royal Wedding -:-

Prince Regent Hirohito and his bride, the Princess Nagako Kuni. The Prince Regent has endeared himself to the people of Japan. He was the first Japanese Prince to go abroad. Only a favored few witnessed the wedding.



Yours Sincerely
A. N. Rowland

FIGHT BETWEEN FUNDAMENTALISTS AND MODERNISTS

Rev. A. Norman Rowland, who created a sensation durin week by sending in his resignation as Pastor of the Union C The doctrinal differences in his congregation which gave r this resignation were discussed at an extraordinary meeting o congregation of the Union Church last Wednesday, two hu seatholders ballotting. Rev. Rowland's resignation was not ed.

CHINA PRESS PHOTO CONTEST

This week we offer a first prize of ten dollars for the b topical photograph submitted by amateurs. Two consola prizes of five dollars each will be given for the next b These will be published in our next Pictorial Supplement.

Contestants must send prints to the Photo Contest Edi not later than Thursday. The photograph must depict s scene in Shanghai and China.

FIRST CHINESE LADY DENTISTS

Quite a new inroad has just been made by Chinese girls. The first batch of dentists to be turned out is shown in the above picture. These girls have been through a course of a dentistry in the China Dental School, comprising a year-and-a-half of practical work of six hours daily, four hours of which were spent in learning practical dentistry and two in the lecture hall. They will practise in Shanghai and the interior.

Reading from left to right: Miss Jessie Chang, Miss Lay Ya Tsing, Miss Wang Ba Yuan and Miss Van Chi Kuen.

INTERNATIONAL FAMINE RELIEF FUND COMMITTEE.

A group of twenty delegates who attended the second annual general meeting of the International Famine Relief Committee last week. The delegates came from all parts of China.

THE JOY THAT IS BORN OF EXPECTATION.

The expectant crowd. They will not be disappointed. None but the brave deserve the Fair. Picture shows Mrs. Dawson and family seated in front. The thrill caused by the thought that Percy Dawson might win the Hunt has probably given rise to palpitation of the heart to one of his sisters. Young Dawson unfortunately came to grief at this Hunt.

"WHOA, SHE'S HEAVY!"

Photo by T. H. Hutchinson

FAMOUS YOUNG PUGILISTS OF CHINA

Photo by Chi

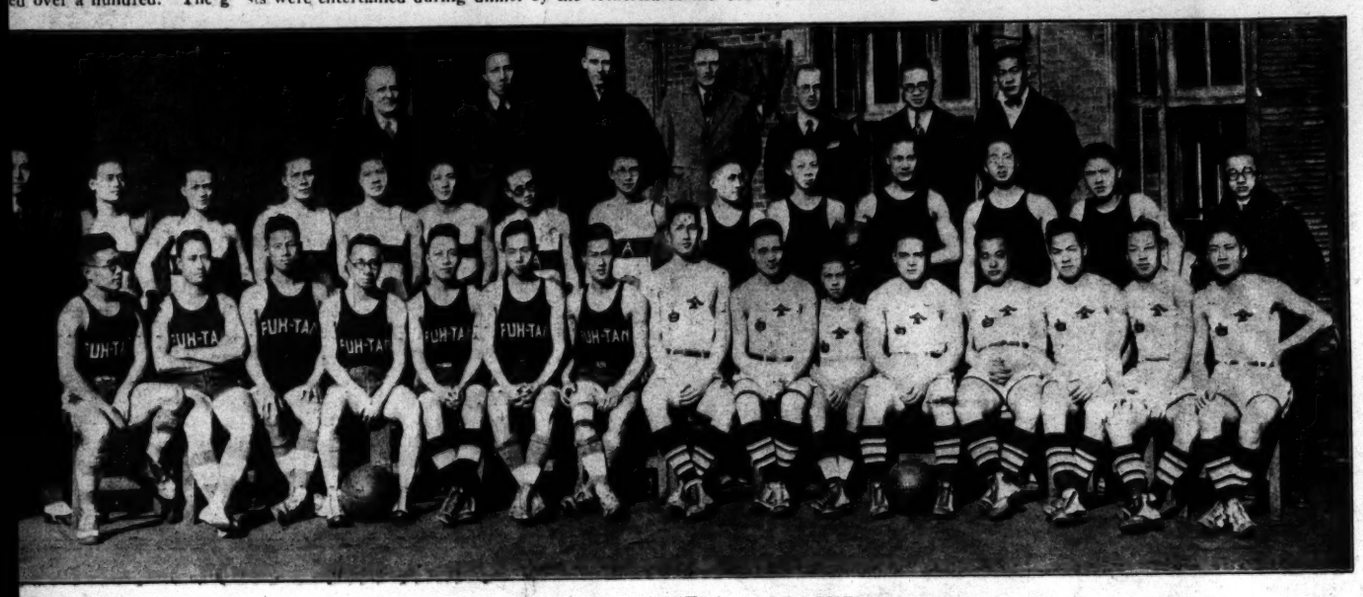
The boy is only eight years old and the girl nine, both brother and sister. Kung Yung Chi (the boy) and Kung Yung Ling have entertained packed houses at Chinese theatricals in Shanghai.

DINNER TO THE NORWEGIAN MINISTER TO CHINA

Last Monday at the F nch Club Mr. Aall, Consul-General for Norway, gave a dinner in honor of His Excellency Monsieur Michelet, Norwegian Minister a, and Madame Michelet. There was a representative gathering, including most of the members of the Consular Body and prominent members of Society. They ed over a hundred. The g sts were entertained during dinner by the orchestra of the Club with music of Greig and other Norwegian composers.

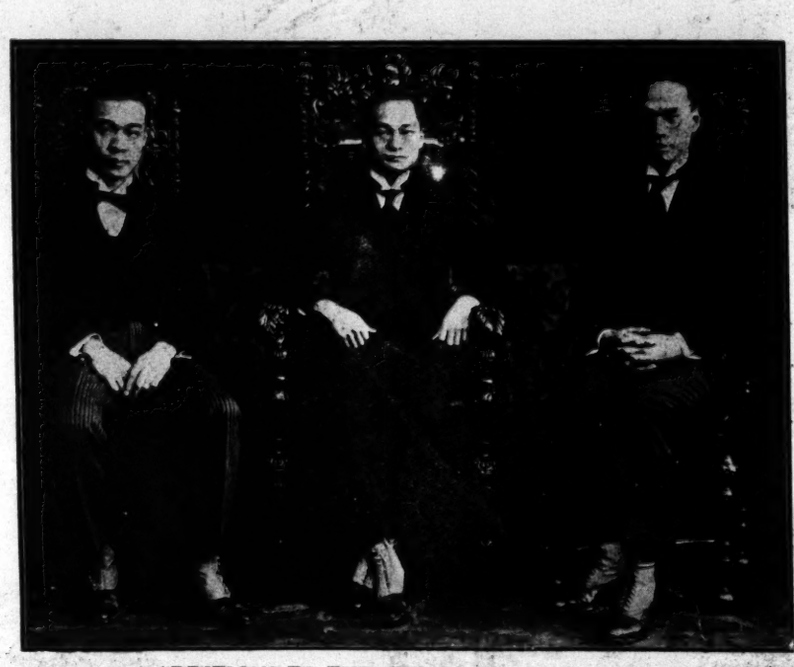
RIDERS AT THE HUNT.

Left to Right: Lewis Andrews. Dolly Dalgarno, Harry Morriss, the Inimitable Sparke, Fiddle-Wilson, C. Blix, Jock Lyon, David Brand, Young Drakeford and Jack Liddell.



THE CHINESE BASKETBALL LEAGUE, 1923-1924

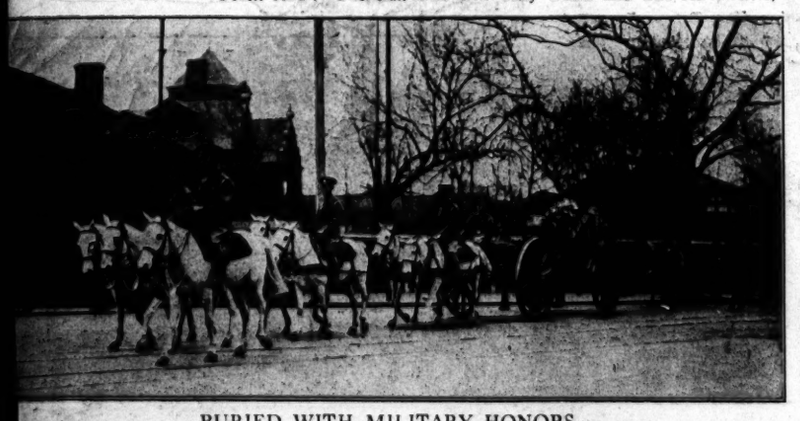
Back Row: Dr. J. H. Gray (Advisor and Referee), Mr. K. S. Chang (Secretary-Treasurer), Messrs. Harry Kingman, Hines, A. W. Hazard (Official Referees), T. B. Chang (Chairman) and T. T. Zee of Shanghai College.
Middle Row: The Chinese Amateur Team and The All Black Team, with L. Tung on the left end and K. Zau on the right en .
Front Row: The Fuh Tan Univ rsity Team and The All-Whites, champions of the League.



ADDITIONS TO THE CHINESE BANKING WORLD

The senior staff of the Mutual Bank of China, Ltd., which opened a branch in Shanghai last week in Kiukiang Road. The Bank has its head office in Hongkong, but opened in Shanghai first, pending completion of their Hongkong premises.

Mr. T. W. Mok, the Managing Director (in the center) is well-known as the proprietor of the Shanghai Investment and Trading Company. Mr. Frank Koo, a director and manager of the Bank, (on th. right) received his banking ed. cation in America. On the extreme left is Mr. T. C. Tu, the cashier.



BURIED WITH MILITARY HONORS

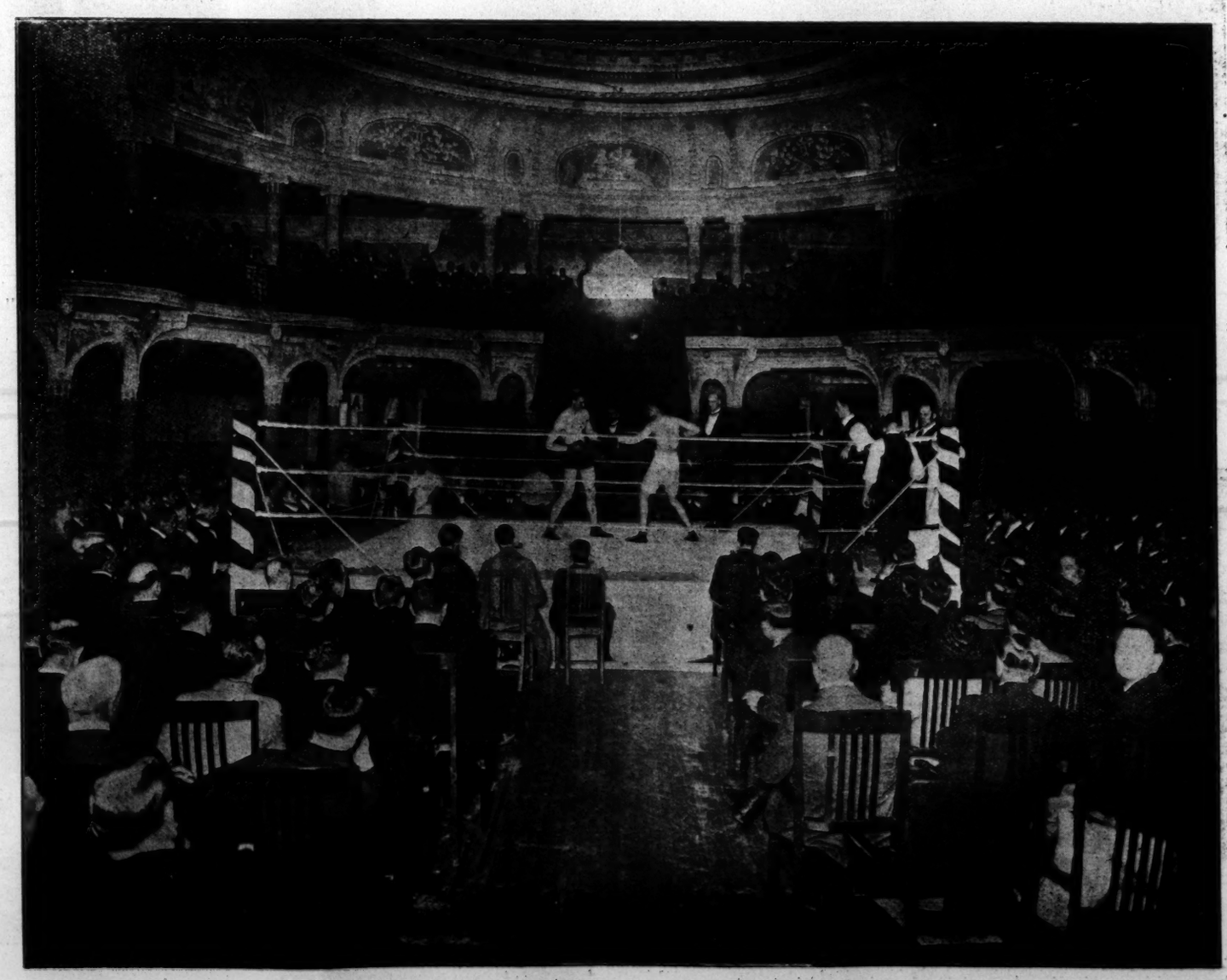
neral of Gunner Joseph O'Mahoney, a civil engineer attached to the Artillery section of the Volunteer Corps, who died of pneumonia last week. Deceased had a distinguished re- he Great War. A notable achievement of his in Shanghai was the accomplishment of a sur- o square miles outside the Settlement, which hitherto was considered impossible of execution.

THE CONTESTANTS AT LAST SUNDAY'S LADIES' HUNT.

enty ladies took part in this third hunt of the season, several of whom were soon on the Won by Miss Bil'ie Coutts for the third time this season. Mrs. Fitzgerald won the prize r lady to finish on side-saddle.

"A BEAUTIFUL JUMP."

Another Thrilling scene from a Previous Paper Hunt.



KNUTE HANSEN VERSUS SILENT LINNETT.

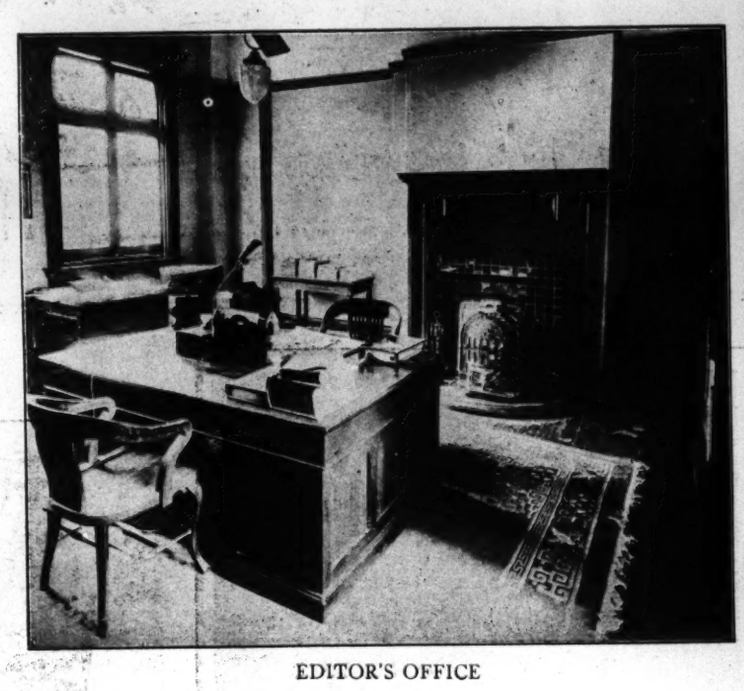
The boxing match that drew a record crowd at the Carlton, Knute Hansen knocking out his opponent in the fourth round.

New Offices of THE CHINA PRESS Opened January 2, 1924

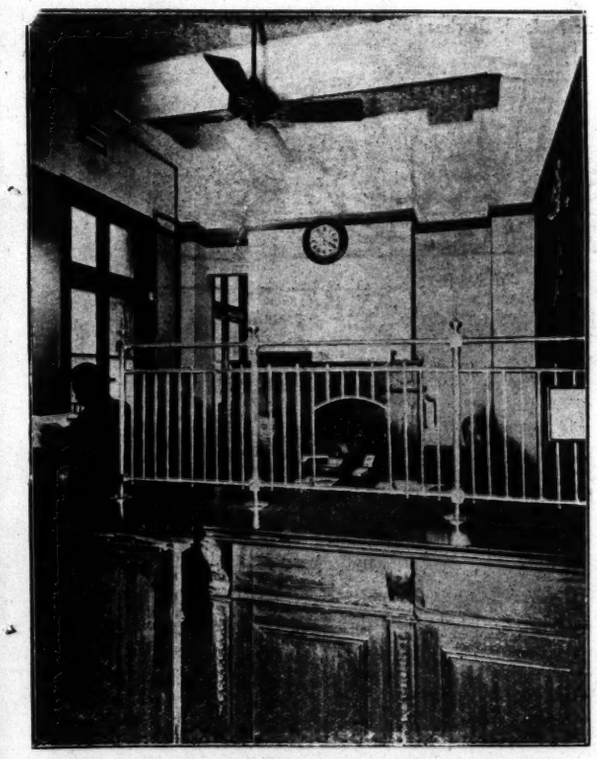
Some of the Principal Rooms

BUSINESS MANAGER'S OFFICE

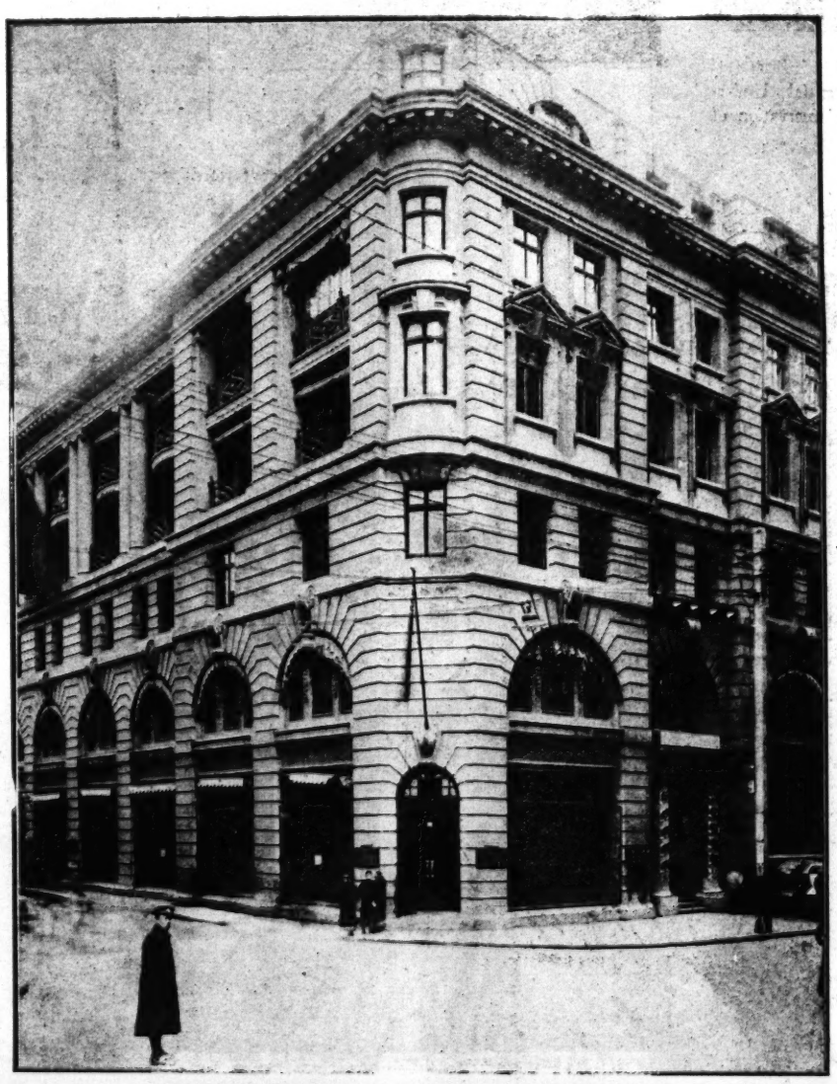
THE BOARD ROOM



EDITOR'S OFFICE

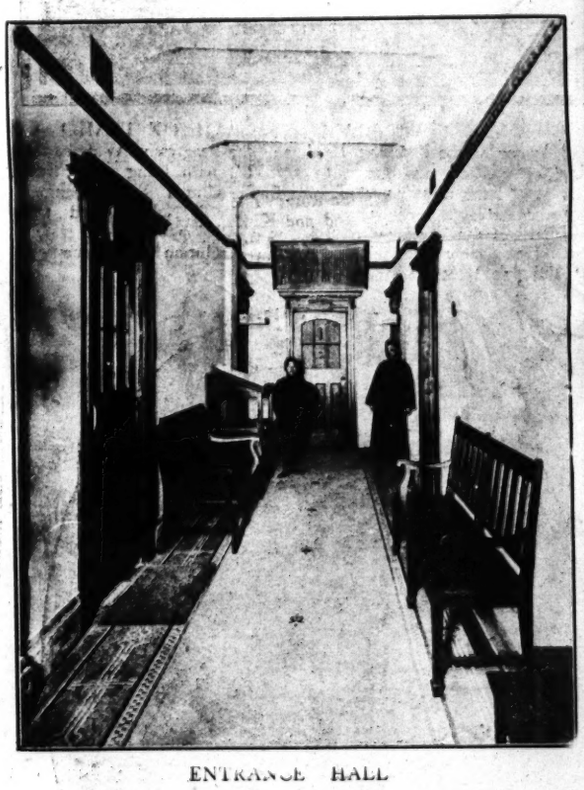


ACCOUNTANT'S OFFICE



THE CHINA PRESS OFFICE

14 Kiukiang Road



ENTRANCE HALL

EDITORIAL OFFICE

OFFICE OF CHIEF CHINESE REPORTER

ADVERTISING AND CIRCULATION OFFICE

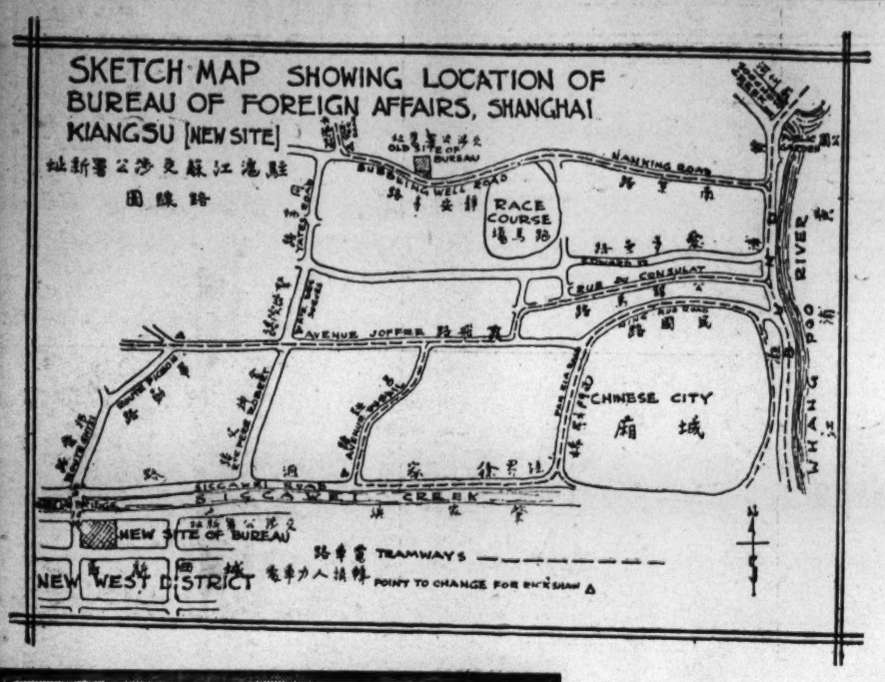


Photo by Chang Hu

A NEW CHURCH IN HONGKEW.

Devout worshippers o a Church opened on Quinsan Road, near North Szechuen Road.

SENATOR WILLIAM E. BORAH OF IDAHO

Is one of the Foremost Leaders of the Progressive Wing of the Republican Party and generally accredited with being the Best Orator and the most powerful m .n in the United States Senate. He was the original opponent of e League of Nations and the "Father" of the Washington Con erence called by President Harding. He is now interesting himself in a solution of the question of Europe's Debts to America.

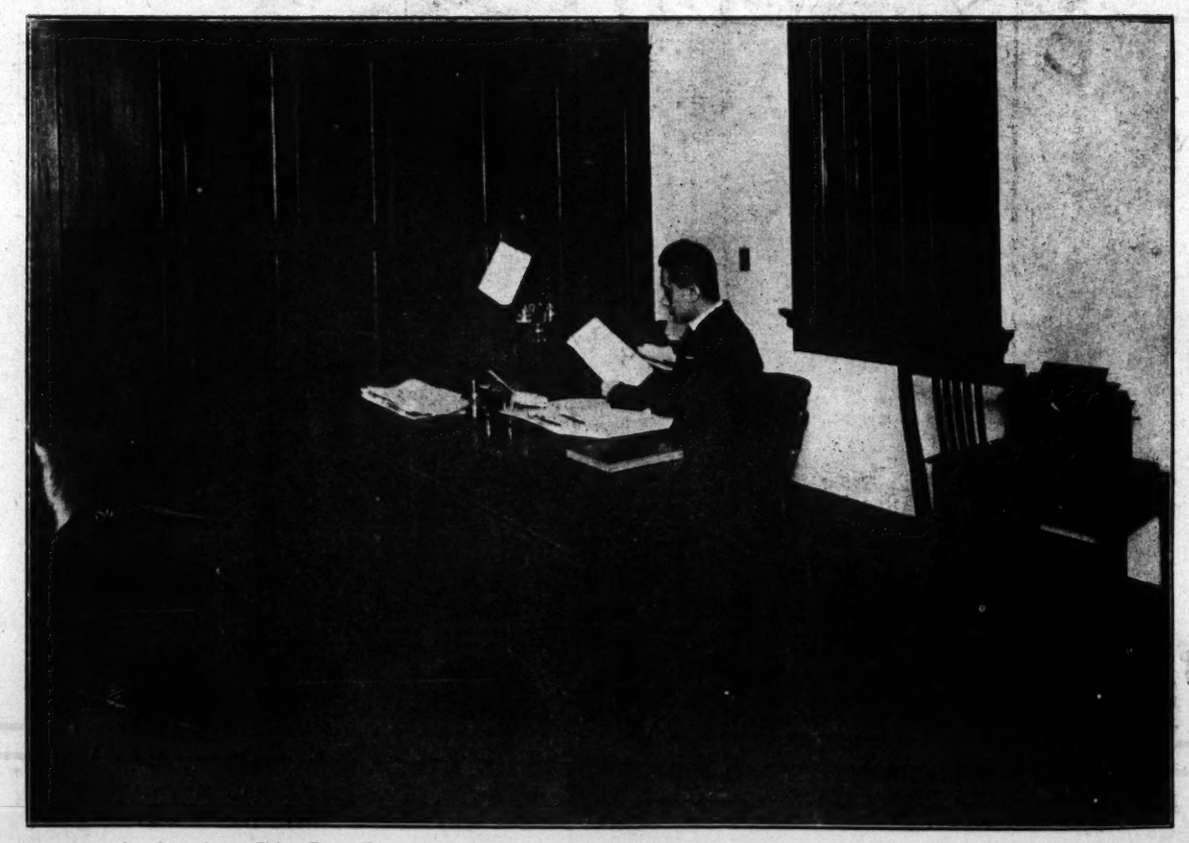
General Wu Pei-fu is Interested at Present in Industrial Undertakings and the Conservation of the Yellow River.

THE DEFEATED LEADER

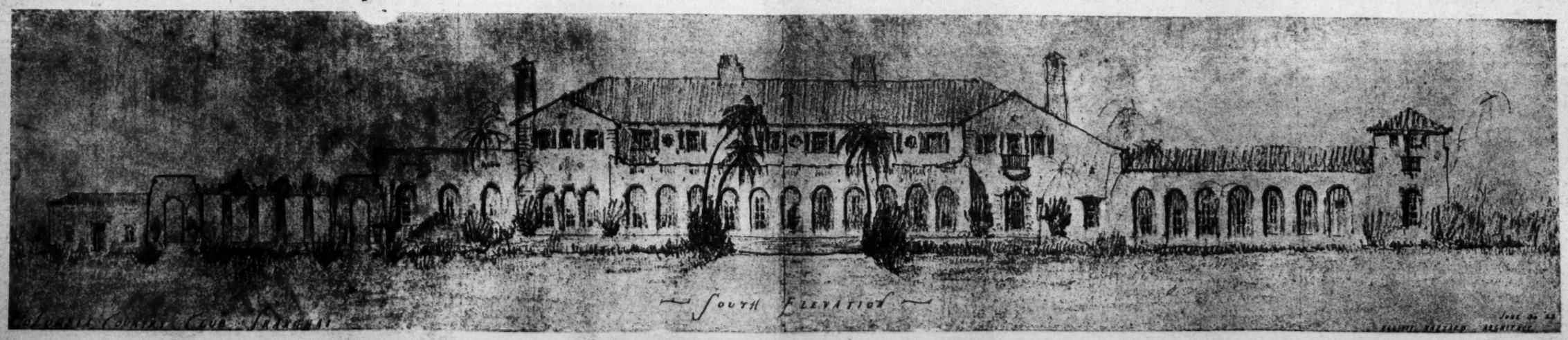
Mr. Stanley Baldwin, ex-Prime Minister of Great Britain, who passes out of the limelight of British politics as a result of Labor's victory in the last elections.

GENERAL TANG TSAI-LI,

Newly appointed director of the Bureau of Railway Guards along the Tientsin-Pukow Railway, as a result of the Lincheng outrage. General Tang was Chief of Staff under Yuan Shih-kai and was China's military expert at the Versailles Conference. He proposes to train a division of troops to police the various stations along the Tsinpu Line.



Another of the China Press Departments. Office of the Financial Editor and Secretary of the paper.



THE NEW COLUMBIA COUNTRY CLUB.

This illustration gives a rough impression of how the Columbia Country Club, the sod of which was turned a few days ago, will look when completed. It will be the Far Eastern social home of the Americans.